



The Negative Campaigning Comparative Expert Survey

Codebook

NEG^{ex} release 1.0 (August 2019)

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1. Introduction to NEG^{ex}

1.1. Intro

NEG^{ex} is the first large-scale comparative study to provide systematic data on the use of attack rhetoric (negative campaigning; Lau and Pomper 2004; Geer 2006; Nai and Walter 2015) in elections worldwide.

The current release of the NEG^{ex} data (1.0) covers 73 national elections that happened worldwide between June 2016 and March 2018 and provides information about the campaign strategies for more than 220 parties and 373 candidates that competed in those elections. The dataset is based on answers provided by 1,021 expert answers and in three separate datasets (respectively at the election, party, and candidate levels). The list of all elections, parties and candidates covered in this release of the data can be found in the appendix. Data collection is currently still underway, and all future release of the data will be publicly available and freely distributed.

The dataset excludes elections in countries with a very small population (less than 100k inhabitants, e.g. Bermuda, Palau), elections held in contexts with extremely limited competition or very low integrity (e.g., Somalia), or elections in which mostly independent candidates compete and no party system exist (e.g., Kuwait). The dataset also excludes elections held at the local/regional level (e.g., Catalan parliamentary elections in Spain), supranational elections (e.g., elections of the European parliament), and referenda (e.g., Brexit). Data comes from a systematic expert survey; a standardized survey (in English) is distributed in the aftermath of each election to national and international experts in elections and electoral behavior.

The NEG^{ex} study is directed by Dr. Alessandro Nai, University of Amsterdam, and is financed through the generous support of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF, Grant No. P300P1_161163).

This document provides methodological background that supports the data release, and a complete codebook for each of the three datasets. Scholars interested in collaborative research that makes use of the data can contact the principal investigator at the following address: a.nai@uva.nl.

1.2. The datasets at a glance

For each of those elections, data gathered through expert surveys and included in this release of the NEG^{ex} dataset contains information about:

1. The overall election campaign

Our data include measures of the negativity of the election campaign taken as a whole, the presence of different types of messages according to Benoit's Functional Theory (policy vs. personal attacks and praises; see e.g. Benoit 1999, 2007, 2015), and the use of different types of attacks (against the family or physique of opponents, uncivil attacks, attacks providing relevant vs. irrelevant information; see e.g. Fridkin and Kenney 2011).

Our measures of campaign negativity are, furthermore, adjusted for cross-cultural differences through the use of six different vignettes. Those vignettes allow for both parametric and non-parametric adjustments (King et al. 2004; Bakker et al. 2014), which increase the chances that cultural (and other) biases are controlled for. This, ultimately, increases the comparability across different countries and electoral contests of overall measures of campaign negativity.

2. The campaigning strategies of selected parties and candidates

Our data at the actors level include a series of variable that measure the campaign strategies of selected parties and candidates. For those selected actors (up to 10 parties and 10 candidates per election) the NEG^{ex} data contains measures of their campaign tone (negative vs. positive), the type of attacks according to Benoit's Functional Theory (policy vs. personal attacks and praises; see e.g. Benoit 2015), the main target of attacks (other parties of candidates), the main issues on which the attacks were made (education, defense, immigration, health care, taxation, unemployment, etc.), and use of fear and feel-good emotional appeals. Furthermore, the NEG^{ex} data also contains variable that measure the media coverage of each party and candidate competing in the election and thus allow assessing which parties/candidates received more attention in the media in the weeks leading to the election.

3. The personality of selected candidates

The NEG^{ex} data contains several measures of the personality of selected candidates (usually 2-3 most prominent candidates per each election). The data contains measures for the Big Five personality traits (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and agreeableness; see, e.g., Caprara et al. 2002; Mondak 2010; Gerber et al. 2011; Nai and Maier 2018), measures for the Dark Triad (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism; see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014), and a composite index of populism based on four dimensions (identifying with common people, treating opponents with respect, using informal style and popular language, and using anti-establishment rhetoric; see, e.g., Jagers and Walgrave 2007; Wiesehomeier 2016).

4. The broader context of the election

Beyond the nature and content of the election campaign, the NEG^{ex} data contains several measures of media attention (were media mostly focussed on individual candidates, policy differences between parties/candidates, sensational aspects of news) and media quality (are all major opinion represented in the media, do media provide an accurate representation of facts, do media reflect all major political opinions, extent of commercial pressure that media face in country, and diffusion of media ownership).

Furthermore, a series of variables measure the saliency of the election itself (how much were voters exposed to campaigning, was the race competitive, was the public interested in the election, was the campaign longer than usual).

NEG^{ex} data release 1.0 includes three separate datasets:

Elections dataset	Parties dataset	Candidates dataset
NEGex_1.0_elections	NEGex_1.0_parties	NEGex_1.0_candidates
Observations are all elections observed within the timeframe of the study (see full list in Appendix). The dataset is obtained by aggregating information in the first datasets (individual experts) at the election level. Thus, as an example, if 15 experts have provided answers for a given election (in the data at the experts level), those 15 answers are aggregated into one score that represents that specific election. The dataset also reports standard deviations for each of the averaged variables, and a series of election-specific metadata (election results, turnout, etc).	Observations are parties having competed in the elections within the study timeframe (see full list in Appendix). The dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset at the party level. Thus, as an example, if data was collected for 5 competing parties for a specific election, this dataset will have 5 rows for that specific election, one for each of the 5 parties. Given that this dataset is simply a reshaping of the elections dataset, the data is obtained by aggregating information at the expert level. The dataset also reports standard deviations for each of the averaged variables, a series of actor-specific metadata (information about the competing parties, such as their ideological positioning), and a series of election-specific metadata (election results, turnout, etc).	Observations are candidates having competed in the elections within the study timeframe (see full list in Appendix). The dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset at the candidate level. Thus, as an example, if data was collected for 5 competing candidates for a specific election, this dataset will have 5 rows for that specific election, one for each of the 5 candidates. Given that this dataset is simply a reshaping of the elections dataset, the data is obtained by aggregating information at the expert level. The dataset also reports standard deviations for each of the averaged variables, a series of actor-specific metadata (information about the competing candidates, such as their ideological positioning), and a series of election-specific metadata (election results, turnout, etc).
Observations: 73 (elections) Variables: 1,670	Observations: 220 (parties) Variables: 182	Observations: 373 (candidates) Variables: 237

The dataset at the expert level (**NEGex_experts**) is not publicly released. Please contact the principal investigator (a.nai@uva.nl) for more information.

1.3. Publications with the dataset

Gerstlé, J., & Nai, A. (2019). [Negativity, emotionality and populist rhetoric in election campaigns worldwide, and their effects on media attention and electoral success](#). *European Journal of Communication*, 34(4) 410–444.

Nai, A., & Maier, J. (2019). [Can anyone be objective about Donald Trump? Assessing the personality of political figures](#). *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*. doi: 10.1080/17457289.2019.1632318

Nai, A., and Martinez i Coma, F. (2019). [The personality of populists: Provocateurs, charismatic leaders, or drunken dinner guests?](#) *West European Politics*. doi: 10.1080/01402382.2019.1599570

Nai, A., Martinez i Coma, F., and Maier, J. (2019). [Donald Trump, populism, and the age of extremes: Comparing the personality traits and campaigning style of Trump and other leaders worldwide](#). *Presidential Studies Quarterly*. doi: 10.1111/psq.12511

Nai, A. (2018). [Going negative, worldwide. Towards a general understanding of determinants and targets of negative campaigning](#). *Government & Opposition*. doi: 10.1017/gov.2018.32

Nai, A. (2018). [Fear and loathing in populist campaigns? Comparing the communication style of populists and non-populists in elections worldwide](#). *Journal of Political Marketing*. doi: 10.1080/15377857.2018.1491439

Nai, A. (2018). [Disagreeable narcissists, extroverted psychopaths, and elections: A new dataset to measure the personality of candidates worldwide](#). *European Political Science*. doi: 10.1057/s41304-018-0187-2

Nai, A., and Maier, J. (2018). [Perceived personality and campaign style of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump](#). *Personality and Individual Differences*, 121: 80-83.

2. Methodological primer

2.1. Defining, sampling and contacting experts

For any selected country, NEG^{ex} experts are selected based on the following criteria: Scholarly expertise in elections OR electoral behaviour OR political participation OR party system OR country politics in the selected country (e.g., France). Furthermore, scholars with a strong expertise in the country's media (ideally political journalism) are also selected. Expertise is established through publications record (peer-review articles or academic books) or description of expertise in personal/professional webpages of selected scholars.

Sampling of experts is conducted following a three-step procedure:

1. Systematic search in Google Scholar through the following search strings (when relevant, also conducted in additional languages beyond English: French, Spanish, Italian):
 - a. "country (e.g., France) election*"
 - b. "country politic*"
 - c. "country party", "country parties", "country political part*"
 - d. "country campaign*", "country negative campaign*"
 - e. "country political communication"
 - f. "country media"
 - g. "country journalism"Usually, only the first 5 pages of results (first 50 results overall) for any given search string are considered. In a first stage, the search is limited to articles published within the last 10 years; if the search yields too few results, this restriction is lifted;
2. Search within staff/faculty webpages of main universities in the country. As a rule of thumb, the more prestigious the university the higher the priority given to its staff/faculty. Prestige of universities, when in doubt, is established by looking at the ranking of Google results when searching for "country (e.g., France) universities". In countries where a very large number of universities exist (e.g., USA), institutions are sampled to ensure an even geographical coverage, as well as a balance between public/state universities and private institutions;
3. If the first two steps do not yield a sufficient number of results (see below), an additional third step is implemented: a general Google search through the following strings: "country political science" and "country negative campaign*" (as for the first step, when relevant, this search is also conducted in languages other than English). This additional search allows finding additional scholars that express their expertise in those topics (e.g., politics in Ghana) on their personal/professional webpages, even if they were not found through the previous step (e.g., because the website of their university was not consulted). As for the search through Google Scholar, only the first 5 pages of results (first 50 results overall) for any given search string are considered.

For any given country, the objective is to establish sample of 50-100 experts, based on the criteria and protocol described above. If saturation (i.e., finding the same experts over and over again through different search techniques, without finding any new experts) is not achieved after the 100th expert, search is continued until no new experts are found (usually, this yields a sample of 150-200 experts for a given country). Given its importance and extraordinarily high number of scholars, an oversampling was implemented for the 2016 USA presidential election (approximately 650 experts sampled).

For each election, the sample of experts is usually contacted in the 1-3 days after the election with a personalized email. Two reminders are scheduled for incomplete and missing responses, respectively one and two weeks after the first message. In some cases, if the number of responses collected after the second reminder is too low (either less than 10 complete responses or less than 10% response rate), a last and exceptional reminder can be sent out. The overall response rate, across all elections, is approximately 19%.

2.2. The questionnaire

Experts receive, in the invitation email and all subsequent reminders, a unique link towards a standardized online questionnaire (in Qualtrics). The questionnaire is identical for all elections in terms of structure and phrasing of questions. It is composed by the following sections: overall negative campaigning and vignettes, saliency of campaign, Functional Theory and other types of attacks, negative-positive campaigning by parties and candidates, emotional appeals (feel-good and fear appeals), personality of candidates (Big Five, Dark Triad, populism), media system in country, media coverage of parties and candidates, target, type and issues of attacks by parties and candidates, general questions on election campaigns, expert profile questions.

The questionnaire is however election-specific in that several questions ask specifically about selected parties and/or candidates competing in the election (e.g., the tone of their campaign, their use of fear appeals)). For each election, specific questions about up to 10 competing candidates and (for legislative elections only) up to 10 competing parties are asked on top of the more general questions. No party-related questions are asked for presidential elections, as the focus of the race is between opposing candidates with parties usually only serving as resonance chambers.

For all elections, the questionnaire contains three series of questions intended to measure the personality of randomly assigned candidates; respondents are presented first with a battery of questions that measure the Big Five personality traits (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and agreeableness; see, e.g., Caprara et al. 2002; Mondak 2010; Gerber et al. 2011) for a randomly selected candidate; they are then presented with a second battery of questions that measures the three Dark Triad personality traits (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism; see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014; James et al. 2014) for a randomly chosen candidate, and finally they are presented with a battery of four questions intended to measure the populism level of a randomly selected candidate (identifying with common people, treating opponents with respect, using informal style and popular language, and using anti-establishment rhetoric; see, e.g., Jagers and

Walgrave 2007; Nai and Maier 2018). For each personality battery (Big Five, Dark Triad, populism) a candidate is chosen randomly from a pool of the 2-3 most prominent candidates (i.e., those with the higher chances of victors or the highest visibility); respondents can thus be asked to answer questions about three different candidates, or for the same candidate for all three batteries (and every other combination in between).

2.3. Adjustments: vignettes and imputations

Cross-cultural comparability is an important issue in large-scale and multi-countries studies. It implies that phenomena under investigation are similarly understood (or defined) by respondents across different “cultural” units (usually, different countries, different languages). This is especially the case for social research, and even more so for research that deals with the content of communicative and discursive practices. In our case, how can we be sure that respondents in all the countries studied have the same understanding of what a “negative” campaign is? To be sure, the questionnaire provides a clear definition of negative and positive campaigning, which should guide the experts’ answers. This being, it might not be enough to simply define the concept, as unique experiences and cultural practices might shape the very understanding of normatively charged concepts as the ones used here (“attacks”, “negativity”, “defense”, and so forth).

To address the issue of cross-cultural comparability, scholars rely on “anchoring vignettes” (King et al. 2004; King and Wand 2007; Hopkins and King 2010; Bakker et al. 2014), which allow setting up benchmarks for comparison across respondents. In a nutshell, anchoring vignettes are a series of illustrative situations (in our case, different types of campaign messages) that can be ranked on a scale (in our case, from the least negative to the most negative). Respondents are asked to evaluate those vignettes (in our case, how “negative” they are) while, at the same time, answering the main question that the vignettes are supposed to “anchor” (how negative was the campaign before the election in country, e.g., France?).

By knowing which situation the respondents consider as “negative” (how they rank the vignettes), we can then have a better understanding of their answer to the main question. All experts are provided with the same list of vignettes, which they all have to evaluate (rank). By adjusting each answer through the assessments provided through the vignettes, we can make sure that the definition of the concept measured (in this case, negativity) is always referred to a commonly shared theoretical benchmark (the vignettes).

The NEG^{ex} data contains a battery of six anchoring vignettes for the tone of campaigns (positive/negative campaigning), which are used to compute parametric and non-parametric adjustments for all tone variables. The vignettes in the NEG^{ex} data take the form of six different campaign messages, either acclaims or attacks, which can be ranked on a positive to negative continuum.

Vignettes can be used to perform two types of adjustments: a non-parametric, and a parametric adjustment.

Question in the survey: *Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive)*

Vignette 1. I care about people

Vignette 2. Inflation dropped during my term in office

Vignette 3. Unemployment dropped during my term in office, whereas under my opponent it increased

Vignette 4. Under my opponent's administration the economy has stagnated

Vignette 5. You cannot trust my opponent

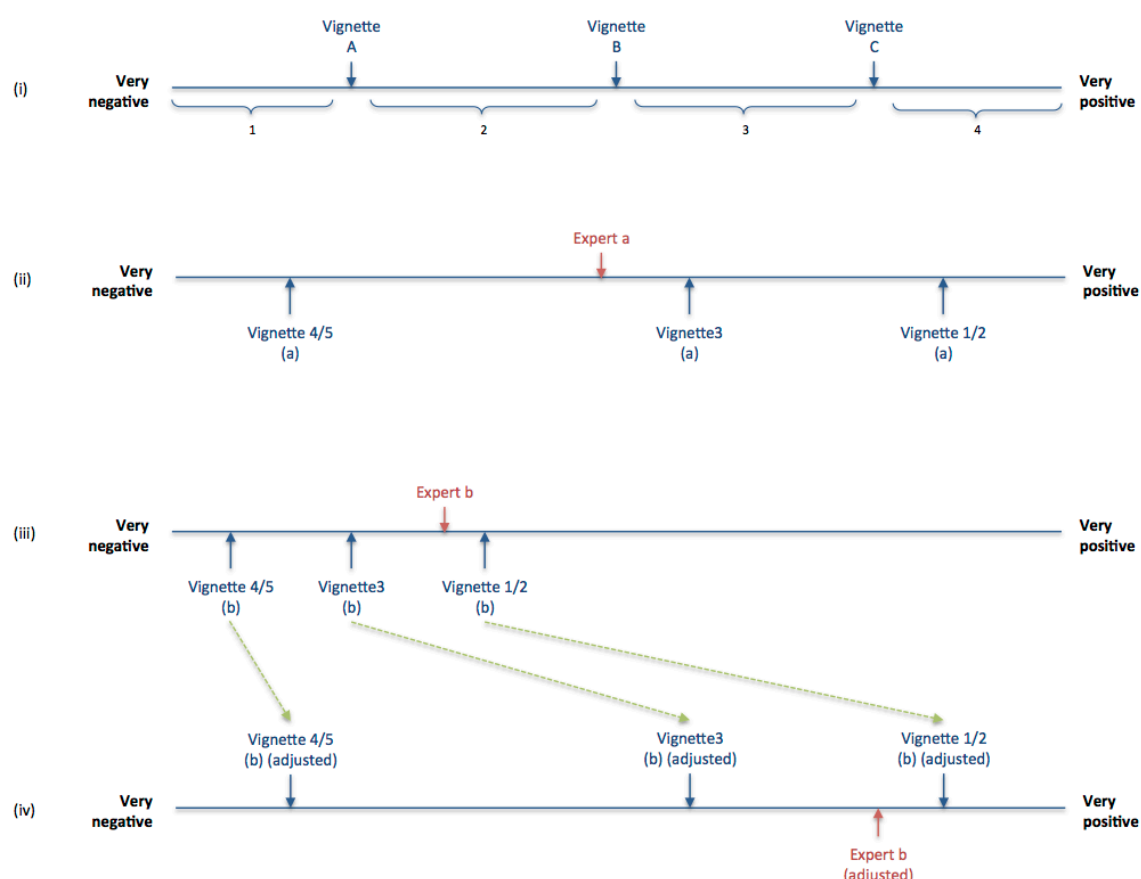
Vignette 6. My opponent is dishonest and corrupt

The logic of non-parametric adjustments (usually referred to as CNP) is rather straightforward. Figure 1 illustrates, first, the overall idea of vignettes as “anchors” for respondents’ evaluations. As shown in panel (i), three vignettes are placed on a hypothetical horizontal scale of campaign tone that ranges from “very negative” (on the extreme left, let’s say -10) to very positive (on the extreme right, let’s say +10). The three vignettes (A, B and C) are placed separately on the scale, which reflects the fact that each vignette should normally represent a different (and increasing/decreasing) score on the scale. In this fictive case, vignette A is rather negative, vignette B is equally negative and positive, and vignette C is rather positive. Placed on the scale, the three vignettes create four “zones” (labelled 1 to 4), which actually represent four degrees of negativity: from 1, the most negative, to 4, the most positive. The “anchoring” function on vignettes intervenes when comparing those “zones” with the overall estimation of each expert: each expert has to provide an overall estimation (in our case, the overall tone of the campaign) as well as an estimation for each of the vignettes.

Panel (ii) to (iv) present a fictive example in which two experts (a and b) provide, each, both an overall assessment of negativity of the campaign (in the figures, represented by their position, in red) as well as an estimation of each of the vignettes. In NEG^{ex} data, up to 5 different vignettes are used to run the non-parametric adjustments, assuming that vignettes 1 and 2 (and 4 and 5) should logically overlap (see below); for the sake of the illustration in Figure 1, simply consider vignettes 1 and 2 (and 4 and 5) as interchangeable. As for panel (i), the basic premise is that the three vignettes are ranked in an increasing/decreasing level of negativity: vignette 4/5 is the more negative, vignette 3 is in between, and vignette 1/2 is the more positive.

In panel (ii), expert (a) provides an estimation of the three vignettes that is rather spread out on the scale, and an estimation of the overall campaign (in red) more or less in the middle of the scale. In panel (iii), expert (b) provides an estimation of vignettes quite skewed towards the left pole of the scale (negative), and an estimation of the overall campaign (in red) at about a third of the scale.

Figure 1. Anchoring vignettes, scheme for non-parametric adjustments



Note: panel (i) represents the overall logic of anchoring vignettes (in this case, three vignettes), which by their position on the overall scale create four distinct zones (in this case, 1 to 4). Panel (ii) to (iv) illustrate a fictive example of adjustment, for two respondents (experts a and b); panel (ii) illustrates the opinion of expert (a), both in terms of his evaluation of the three vignettes (in blue) and for the overall campaign (in red); panel (iii) does the same for expert (b). Panel (iv) adjusts the opinion of expert (b) based on the placement of vignettes by expert (a), revealing that, in fact, expert (b) has a more “positive” opinion of the campaign (that is, more towards the right on the horizontal scale) than expert (a), once adjusted.

Source: Illustration partially adapted from King et al. (2004: 195).

The comparison between the two panels is very instructive to understand the logic of anchoring vignettes. If we compare only the opinion of experts for the overall campaign (in red in both panels), which represents the answer each of them provided to the question “how negative was the campaign overall?”, we might conclude that expert (b) estimates the campaign as more negative (that is, his/her position is more towards the left of the scale) than expert (a). However, when comparing each expert overall assessment with his/her evaluations of vignettes, it appears that expert (b) overall opinion is closer to vignette 1/2 (the most positive), whereas the opinion of expert (a) is on the left of vignette 3; in other terms, in a relative way, expert (b) has a more positive opinion of the campaign (that is, s/he considers the campaign to be less negative) than expert (a). This happened because the opinions of expert (b) about what constitutes a “negative” campaign message are more skewed towards the left than those of expert (a) (perhaps for cultural reasons), thus requiring an adjustment to allow a comparison between the two experts.

The bottom panel (iv) in the figure illustrates the adjustment of all answers provided by expert (b) through the benchmark provided by expert (a); the position of expert (b) in this panel (expert b adjusted) can now be directly compared with the position of expert (a) in panel (ii).

Concretely, the non-parametric adjustment for the tone of campaign in the NEG^{ex} data is executed as follows: for each expert, his or her evaluations of the vignettes are used to divide the overall scale on a given number of “zones”, as illustrated in panel (i). Then, his or her overall evaluation of the campaign is compared with the vignettes (that is, it is situated in one of the specific “zones”), which assigns to the expert an adjusted score for the campaign tone. As an example, if one expert evaluated the vignettes as illustrated in panel (i) and evaluated the whole campaign with a score that falls between vignettes B and C, his adjusted score of campaign tone will be 3 (out of 4, thus rather positive).

The NEG^{ex} data contains in reality two parallel sets of vignettes. A first set is composed by vignettes 1, 3, and 5. A second set is composed by vignettes 2, 3, and 4. Vignettes in both sets can be ranked, and in both sets the higher score signals comparatively a more negative (less positive) message. When comparing the two sets of vignettes, it is hard to assess whether the most positive vignette in the first set (vignette 1 “I care about people”) is more positive than the most positive vignette in the second set (vignette 2 “Inflation dropped during my term in office”). Both vignettes are equally positive, the difference being that vignette 1 represents a character acclaim whereas vignette 2 is a policy acclaim, according to Benoit’s Functional Theory (see Benoit 2015). Similarly, vignettes 4 and 5 are equally negative, but vignette 4 is a policy attack whilst vignette 5 is a character attack.

For this reason, non-parametric adjustments in the NEG^{ex} data are run following a three-step protocol, for each expert. In a first step, a non-parametric adjustment is computed through vignettes in the first set (1, 3, 5), following the procedure described above. In a second step, a similar non-parametric adjustment is computed through vignettes in the second set (2, 3, 4). Finally, in a third step the score for both adjustments is averaged, which creates the expert final adjusted score for the campaign tone (non-parametric). This protocol is repeated, for each expert, for all tone variables (overall tone, tone of candidates 1 to 10, and tone of parties 1 to 10, if available). In the NEG^{ex} data, all variables that are obtained through a non-parametric adjustment have the suffix `_CNP` in their name (e.g., variable `[tone_CNP_campaign]` is the adjusted version of the variable `[tone_campaign]`).

Next to the simple non-parametric adjustment described above, statistical parametric adjustments (usually referred to as CP) are also possible. Those adjustments usually take the form of ordered probit models (in Stata, `gllamm` models) that estimate an adjusted variable simultaneously via the values assigned to all vignettes and a series of additional explanatory parameters. In our case, five set parameters are used: one at the election level (unique identifier) and four at the expert level (gender, left-right positioning, domestic/international and self-reported familiarity with the election). More details about parametric adjustments can be found in King et al. (2004) and Hopkins and King (2010). In the NEG^{ex} data, all variables that are obtained through a parametric adjustment have the suffix `_CP` in their name (e.g., variable `[tone_CP_campaign]` is the adjusted version of the variable `[tone_campaign]`).

The syntax used to compute the non-parametric and parametric adjustments is available upon request. Alternative non-parametric adjustments that consider all vignettes simultaneously (that is, without running two separate adjustments that are averaged in a second step, as described above) are possible, as well as adjustments that consider vignette 6, not used here.

Next to adjustments through anchoring vignettes, a second set of empirical corrections is included in the NEG^{ex} data: missing values are replaced with values estimated through Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE; see, e.g., Azur et al. 2011). In the NEG^{ex} data, MICE adjustments are computed for the variables measuring the tone of the overall campaign, both for the parametric and non-parametric adjusted versions (respectively variables [tone_CP_campaign] and [tone_CNP_campaign]).

Chained imputations are run on data at the expert level through a set of expert-level factors (domestic expert and expertise in politics for the surveyed country, both binary variables) and one factor at the election level (election count). The syntax used to compute the imputed variables is available upon request. In the NEG^{ex} data, variables with imputed values have the indicative i in their stub name (e.g., variable [tonei_CP_campaign] is the imputed version of the variable [tone_CP_campaign]).

3. Codebooks

3.1. Codebook 1 – Elections dataset

Dataset name: NEGex_1.0_elections

Content of this dataset

Section 1	(_SECT1_Election)	Election-related variables
Section 2	(_SECT2_Tone)	Tone of the campaign
Section 3	(_SECT3_FunctTheory)	Functional Theory and other types of attacks
Section 4	(_SECT4_Target)	Target of attacks
Section 5	(_SECT5_Issue)	Issue of attacks
Section 6	(_SECT6_Emotions)	Use of emotional appeals
Section 7	(_SECT7_BigFive)	Personality of candidates (Big Five)
Section 8	(_SECT8_DarkTriad)	Personality of candidates (Dark Triad)
Section 9	(_SECT9_Populism)	Personality of candidates (Populism)
Section 10	(_SECT10_Media)	Media attention, quality and coverage
Section 11	(_SECT11_Saliency)	Saliency of campaign
Section 12	(_SECT12_Experts)	Experts variables
Section 13	(_SECT13_Metadata)	Metadata
Section 14	(_SECT14_StDev)	Standard deviations for all variables

The order of variables and sections, as presented in the codebook, is the same as in the dataset.

_SECT1_Election	--- Section 1: Election-related variables
electID	<p>Unique Election ID (country code, type, date)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Format: country code (3 alpha) _ election type (1 alpha; L for Legislative, P for Presidential) _ date (yyyymmdd)</p> <p>Example: "AUS_L_20160702" (Australia, Legislative, 2nd July 2016)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country	<p>Election country</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Belarus"</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeNEGex	<p>Country - Unique NEG_ex code, alpha 3 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BLR" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOalpha2	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, alpha 2 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BY" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOalpha3	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, alpha 3 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BLR" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOnum	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, numeric</p> <p>Numeric, count</p> <p>Example: 112 (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_region	<p>World region</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Africa 2. Sub-Saharan Africa 3. Central America and the Caribbean 4. South America 5. Northern America 6. Central Asia 7. Eastern Asia 8. South-Eastern Asia 9. Southern Asia 10. Western Asia, Middle East and Gulf 11. Eastern Europe 12. Northern Europe 13. Southern Europe 14. Western Europe 15. Australia and New Zealand 16. Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia

election_date	<p>Election date</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Format dd-mmm(alpha)-yy</p> <p>Example: "15-Jan-17" (15th January 2017)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
election_count	<p>Sequential number of elections covered from June 2016 onwards</p> <p>Numeric, count</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
election_type	<p>Election type (numeric)</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative election 2. Presidential election <p>For general elections (or when Presidential and Legislative elections are held at the same time for a given country), data is gathered for the Presidential election only</p>
election_name	<p>Election full denomination (string)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Election for the Althing" (Iceland, Legislative election)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
party1	<p>Party 1 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Justice and Development Party (PJD)" (Morocco, Legislative election)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, up to 10 competing parties are considered. If numerous parties compete, parties with extremely low chances of victory (e.g. polling less than 1% or having a very small number of seats in Parliament after previous election) are excluded. For any given election covered in the data the list of parties is not intended to be exhaustive, but should capture the main actors competing</p> <p>For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
party2	<p>Party 2 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information</p> <p>For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party3	<p>Party 3 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information</p> <p>For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party4	<p>Party 4 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information</p> <p>For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party5	<p>Party 5 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information</p> <p>For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party6	<p>Party 6 (country-specific variable)</p>

	<p>** See variable [party1] for more information For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party7	<p>Party 7 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party8	<p>Party 8 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party9	<p>Party 9 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
party10	<p>Party 10 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [party1] for more information For Presidential elections, no party-related questions are asked</p>
candidate1	<p>Candidate 1 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>String Example: "Mariano Rajoy (PP)" (Spain, Legislative election) For Presidential elections, up to 10 competing candidates are considered. If numerous candidates compete, candidates with extremely low chances of victory (e.g. polling less than 1% or having received a very low percentages of votes in previous elections) are excluded. For any given election covered in the data the list of candidates is not intended to be exhaustive, but should capture the main actors competing For Legislative elections, the party leaders are considered. Questions are thus asked for leaders in the main competing parties (variables party1 to party10). The number of the candidate (e.g., candidate3) refers to the number of the party (e.g., party3) See full list in appendix</p>
candidate2	<p>Candidate 2 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [candidate1] for more information</p>
candidate3	<p>Candidate 3 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [candidate1] for more information</p>
candidate4	<p>Candidate 4 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [candidate1] for more information</p>
candidate5	<p>Candidate 5 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [candidate1] for more information</p>
candidate6	<p>Candidate 6 (country-specific variable)</p> <p>** See variable [candidate1] for more information</p>
candidate7	<p>Candidate 7 (country-specific variable)</p>

	** See variable [candidate1] for more information
candidate8	Candidate 8 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [candidate1] for more information
candidate9	Candidate 9 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [candidate1] for more information
candidate10	Candidate 10 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [candidate1] for more information
voteopt1	Vote option 1 (country-specific variable) String For Presidential elections, vote options = competing candidates (e.g., voteopt3 = candidate3) For Legislative elections, vote options = competing parties (e.g., voteopt3 = party3) See full list in appendix
voteopt2	Vote option 2 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt3	Vote option 3 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt4	Vote option 4 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt5	Vote option 5 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt6	Vote option 6 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt7	Vote option 7 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt8	Vote option 8 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt9	Vote option 9 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
voteopt10	Vote option 10 (country-specific variable) ** See variable [voteopt1] for more information
_SECT2_Tone	--- Section 2: Tone of the campaign

vignette1	<p>Tone vignette 1: I care about people</p> <p><i>Question:</i> Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... I care about people</p> <p>Scale: -10. Very negative 10. Very positive</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP) Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire</p>
vignette2	<p>Tone vignette 2: Inflation dropped during my term in office</p> <p><i>Question:</i> Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... Inflation dropped during my term in office</p> <p>Scale: -10. Very negative 10. Very positive</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP) Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire</p>
vignette3	<p>Tone vignette 3: Unempl dropped in my term, increased during opponent</p> <p><i>Question:</i> Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... Unemployment dropped during my term in office, whereas under my opponent it increased</p> <p>Scale: -10. Very negative 10. Very positive</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP) Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire</p>
vignette4	<p>Tone vignette 4: Under opponent administration the economy stagnated</p> <p><i>Question:</i> Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... Under my opponent's administration the economy has stagnated</p>

Scale:
-10. Very negative
10. Very positive

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP)
Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire

vignette5

Tone vignette 5: You cannot trust my opponent

Question:
Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... You cannot trust my opponent

Scale:
-10. Very negative
10. Very positive

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP)
Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire

vignette6

Tone vignette 6: My opponent is dishonest and corrupt

Question:
Consider the following examples of campaign messages. Would you say that they are very negative, very positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (very negative) and 10 (very positive): ... My opponent is dishonest and corrupt

Scale:
-10. Very negative
10. Very positive

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
Vignettes 1 to 6 used to adjust the "tone" variables (parametric and non-parametric adjustments; see variables _CP and _CNP)
Order of vignettes 1 to 6 randomized in the questionnaire

tone_campaign

Campaign tone: Whole campaign

Question:
During election campaigns, parties and candidates sometimes rely on negative campaigning, defined as talking about the opponents in the race by criticizing their programs, attacking their ideas and accomplishments, questioning their qualifications, and so on. Positive campaigning is the opposite: talking about one's own accomplishments, qualifications, programs and ideas by praising them. Based on such definitions and your knowledge of what candidates and parties said, would you say that the campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text} was exclusively negative, exclusively positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (exclusively negative) and 10 (exclusively positive). The campaign taken as a whole was...

Scale:
-10. Exclusively negative
0. Equally positive and negative
10. Exclusively positive

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

tone_CNP_campaign

Campaign tone: Whole campaign - Non parametric adjustment

Continuous:
1. Very positive
2. Positive
3. Somewhat positive
4. Equally positive and negative
5. Somewhat negative
6. Negative
7. Very negative

_CNP signals a non-parametric adjustment

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Variable tone_campaign adjusted through vignettes 1 to 6, in two steps: a first variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 2, 3 and 4; a second variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 1, 3 and 5. The final variable averages the score on those two intermediate adjusted variables. Adjustment run with data at the expert level

See King et al. (2004)

Syntax for replication available upon request

tone_CP_campaign

Campaign tone: Whole campaign - Parametric adjustment

Continuous:
1. Very positive
2. Positive
3. Somewhat positive
4. Equally positive and negative
5. Somewhat negative
6. Negative
7. Very negative

_CP signals a parametric adjustment

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Variable tone_campaign adjusted through linear gllamm models. Models estimate the adjusted variable through its original value, answers on the six vignettes and five set parameters: one at the election level (unique identifier) and four at the expert level (gender, left-right positioning, domestic/international and self-reported familiarity with the election). Adjustment run with data at the expert level

See King et al. (2004); Rabe-Hesketh and Skrondal (2002)

Syntax for replication available upon request

tonei_CNP_campaign

Campaign tone (imputed): Whole campaign - Non parametric adjustment

Continuous:
1. Very positive
2. Positive
3. Somewhat positive
4. Equally positive and negative

5. Somewhat negative
6. Negative
7. Very negative

Variable tone_CNP_campaign adjusted (missing values replaced) through Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
 Imputations estimated through three set parameters: unique election identifier, respondent domestic (v. international), and respondent has expertise in country politics (v. other related disciplines). Adjustment run with data at the expert level
 See Azur et al. (2011)
 Syntax for replication available upon request

tonei_CP_campaign	<p>Campaign tone (imputed): Whole campaign - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative <p>Variable tone_CP_campaign adjusted (missing values replaced) through Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Imputations estimated through three set parameters: unique election identifier, respondent domestic (v. international), and respondent has expertise in country politics (v. other related disciplines). Adjustment run with data at the expert level See Azur et al. (2011) Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
tone_party1	<p>Campaign tone: Party 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, would you say that their campaign was exclusively negative, exclusively positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (exclusively negative) and 10 (exclusively positive)</i></p> <p>Scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> -10. Exclusively negative 0. Equally positive and negative 10. Exclusively positive <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party2	<p>Campaign tone: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party3	<p>Campaign tone: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p>

	Question not asked for Presidential elections
tone_party4	<p>Campaign tone: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party5	<p>Campaign tone: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party6	<p>Campaign tone: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party7	<p>Campaign tone: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party8	<p>Campaign tone: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party9	<p>Campaign tone: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_party10	<p>Campaign tone: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [tone_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party1	<p>Campaign tone: Party 1 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative <p>_CNP signals a non-parametric adjustment</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p> <p>Details for CNP procedure discussed for variable tone_CNP_campaign</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p> <p>Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party2	<p>Campaign tone: Party 2 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information</p> <p>Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party3	<p>Campaign tone: Party 3 - Non parametric adjustment</p>

	<p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party4	<p>Campaign tone: Party 4 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party5	<p>Campaign tone: Party 5 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party6	<p>Campaign tone: Party 6 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party7	<p>Campaign tone: Party 7 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party8	<p>Campaign tone: Party 8 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party9	<p>Campaign tone: Party 9 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CNP_party10	<p>Campaign tone: Party 10 - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CNP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party1	<p>Campaign tone: Party 1 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative <p>_CP signals a parametric adjustment Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Details for CP procedure discussed for variable tone_CP_campaign Syntax for replication available upon request Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party2	<p>Campaign tone: Party 2 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>

tone_CP_party3	<p>Campaign tone: Party 3 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party4	<p>Campaign tone: Party 4 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party5	<p>Campaign tone: Party 5 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party6	<p>Campaign tone: Party 6 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party7	<p>Campaign tone: Party 7 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party8	<p>Campaign tone: Party 8 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party9	<p>Campaign tone: Party 9 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_CP_party10	<p>Campaign tone: Party 10 - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>** See variable [tone_CP_party1] for more information Variable not computed for Presidential elections</p>
tone_cand1	<p>Campaign tone: Candidate 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i> When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, would you say that their campaign was exclusively negative, exclusively positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (exclusively negative) and 10 (exclusively positive)</p> <p><i>Scale:</i> -10. Exclusively negative 0. Equally positive and negative 10. Exclusively positive</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
tone_cand2	<p>Campaign tone: Candidate 2</p> <p>** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information</p>
tone_cand3	<p>Campaign tone: Candidate 3</p>

	** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand4	Campaign tone: Candidate 4 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand5	Campaign tone: Candidate 5 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand6	Campaign tone: Candidate 6 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand7	Campaign tone: Candidate 7 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand8	Campaign tone: Candidate 8 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand9	Campaign tone: Candidate 9 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_cand10	Campaign tone: Candidate 10 ** See variable [tone_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand1	Campaign tone: Cand 1 - Non parametric adjustment Continuous: 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative _CNP signals a non-parametric adjustment Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Details for CNP procedure discussed for variable tone_CNP_campaign Syntax for replication available upon request
tone_CNP_cand2	Campaign tone: Cand 2 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand3	Campaign tone: Cand 3 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand4	Campaign tone: Cand 4 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand5	Campaign tone: Cand 5 - Non parametric adjustment

	** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand6	Campaign tone: Cand 6 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand7	Campaign tone: Cand 7 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand8	Campaign tone: Cand 8 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand9	Campaign tone: Cand 9 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CNP_cand10	Campaign tone: Cand 10 - Non parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CNP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand1	Campaign tone: Candidate 1 - Parametric adjustment Continuous: 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative _CP signals a parametric adjustment Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Details for CP procedure discussed for variable tone_CP_campaign Syntax for replication available upon request
tone_CP_cand2	Campaign tone: Candidate 2 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand3	Campaign tone: Candidate 3 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand4	Campaign tone: Candidate 4 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand5	Campaign tone: Candidate 5 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand6	Campaign tone: Candidate 6 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand7	Campaign tone: Candidate 7 - Parametric adjustment

	** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand8	Campaign tone: Candidate 8 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand9	Campaign tone: Candidate 9 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
tone_CP_cand10	Campaign tone: Candidate 10 - Parametric adjustment ** See variable [tone_CP_cand1] for more information
_SECT3_FunctTheory	--- Section 3: Functional Theory and other types of attacks
ft_praisepo	Functional theory: Praise of own policy <i>Question:</i> <i>When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Praised their own policy (e.g., 'My plan will create millions of jobs')</i> Scale: 0. Never 10. Exclusively Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
ft_attackpo	Functional theory: Attacks towards policy of opponent <i>Question:</i> <i>When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Attacked the policy of their opponents (e.g., 'Under my opponent's administration the economy has stagnated')</i> Scale: 0. Never 10. Exclusively Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
ft_praisech	Functional theory: Praise of own character <i>Question:</i> <i>When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Praised their own character (e.g., 'I care about people, I am honest')</i> Scale: 0. Never

10. Exclusively

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

ft_attackch

Functional theory: Attacks towards character of opponent

Question:

When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Attacked the character of their opponents (e.g., 'You cannot trust my opponent, my opponent is corrupt')

Scale:

0. Never

10. Exclusively

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_defens

Attack type: Defended against attacks

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Defended their opinions and programs against attacks from their opponents

Categorical:

0. Never

1. Rarely

2. Sometimes

3. Often

4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_famphy

Attack type: Attacked family/physique of other candidates

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Attacked the family or physical appearance of other candidates

Categorical:

0. Never

1. Rarely

2. Sometimes

3. Often

4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_irrel

Attack type: Used attacks with irrelevant information

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used attack messages that provided irrelevant information to the voters

Categorical:

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. Often
- 4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_rele

Attack type: Used attacks with relevant/useful information

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used attack messages that provided relevant or useful information to the voters

Categorical:

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. Often
- 4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_uncivil

Attack type: Used uncivil language

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used uncivil language such as harsh, shrill, or pejorative adjectives towards other candidates

Categorical:

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. Often
- 4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

ft_party1

Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 1

Question:

And would you say that the following parties and candidates mostly used policy or character attacks in their communications and campaign events?

Categorical:

- 1. Exclusively policy attacks
- 2. Mostly policy attacks
- 3. Equally policy and character attacks
- 4. Mostly character attacks
- 5. Exclusively character attacks

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Question not asked for Presidential elections

ft_party2

Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 2

	<p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party3	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party4	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party5	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party6	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party7	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party8	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party9	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_party10	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [ft_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
ft_cand1	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And would you say that the following parties and candidates mostly used policy or character attacks in their communications and campaign events?</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exclusively policy attacks 2. Mostly policy attacks 3. Equally policy and character attacks 4. Mostly character attacks 5. Exclusively character attacks <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
ft_cand2	<p>Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 2</p>

	** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand3	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 3 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand4	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 4 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand5	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 5 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand6	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 6 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand7	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 7 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand8	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 8 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand9	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 9 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information
ft_cand10	Functional theory: attack used the most by Candidate 10 ** See variable [ft_cand1] for more information

_SECT4_Target

--- Section 4: Target of attacks

target_twd2_party1

Main target of Party 1: Party 2

Categorical:

0. no

1. yes

Recoded variable, based on answer for question: party X went the most negative against which party? (target_partyX). Focus of this recoded variable are both the target (twdX) and the sponsor of the attacks (partyX)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Example: A score of 1.0 for variable target_twd2_party1 means that all experts for that election agree that Party 2 was the most frequent target of negative campaigning from Party 1. A score of 0.8 for variable target_twd2_party1 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that election agree that Party 2 was the most frequent target of negative campaigning from Party 1, and so forth. In other words, the higher score amongst all target_twdX_party1 variables (e.g., the higher score is for variable target_twd3_party1) means that experts assessed that Party 1 went the most negative towards that specific party (in the example, Party 3). For any given election, comparing distributions for variables target_twd2_party1 to target_twd10_party1 (or target_twd1_party2 to target_twd10_party2, etc) will provide a clear illustration.

Question not asked for Presidential elections

target_twd3_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd4_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd5_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd6_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd7_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd8_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd9_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd10_party1	Main target of Party 1: Party 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twdnoone_party1	Main target of Party 1: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd1_party2	Main target of Party 2: Party 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd3_party2	Main target of Party 2: Party 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd4_party2	Main target of Party 2: Party 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd5_party2	Main target of Party 2: Party 5

	<p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party2	<p>Main target of Party 2: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party3	<p>Main target of Party 3: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

target_twd8_party3	Main target of Party 3: Party 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd9_party3	Main target of Party 3: Party 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd10_party3	Main target of Party 3: Party 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twdnoone_party3	Main target of Party 3: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd1_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd2_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd3_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd5_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd6_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd7_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd8_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
target_twd9_party4	Main target of Party 4: Party 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections

target_twd10_party4	<p>Main target of Party 4: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party4	<p>Main target of Party 4: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party5	<p>Main target of Party 5: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 1</p>

** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information
Question not asked for Presidential elections

target_twd2_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party6	<p>Main target of Party 6: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

target_twd4_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party7	<p>Main target of Party 7: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>

target_twd6_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party8	<p>Main target of Party 8: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 8</p>

	<p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd10_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party9	<p>Main target of Party 9: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd1_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 1</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd2_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd3_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd4_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd5_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd6_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd7_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd8_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twd9_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
target_twdnoone_party10	<p>Main target of Party 10: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_party1] for more information</p>

target_twd2_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 2</p> <p>Categorical: 0. no 1. yes</p> <p>Recoded variable, based on answer for question: candidate X went the most negative against which candidate? (target_candX). Focus of this recoded variable are both the target (twdX) and the sponsor of the attacks (candX) Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Example: A score of 1.0 for variable target_twd2_cand1 means that all experts for that election agree that Candidate 2 was the most frequent target of negative campaigning from Candidate 1. A score of 0.8 for variable target_twd2_cand1 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that election agree that Candidate 2 was the most frequent target of negative campaigning from Candidate 1, and so forth. In other words, the higher score amongst all target_twdX_cand1 variables (e.g., the higher score is for variable target_twd3_cand1) means that experts assessed that Candidate 1 went the most negative towards that specific Candidate (in the example, Candidate 3). For any given election, comparing distributions for variables target_twd2_cand1 to target_twd10_cand1 (or target_twd1_cand2 to target_twd10_cand2, etc) will provide a clear illustration.</p>
target_twd3_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 3</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd4_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 4</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd5_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 5</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd6_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 6</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd7_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 7</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd8_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 8</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd9_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 9</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twd10_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: Candidate 10</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>
target_twdnoone_cand1	<p>Main target of Candidate 1: No one</p> <p>** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information</p>

target_twd1_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand2	Main target of Candidate 2: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 7

	** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand3	Main target of Candidate 3: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand4	Main target of Candidate 4: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information

target_twd2_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand5	Main target of Candidate 5: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information

target_twd8_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand6	Main target of Candidate 6: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand7	Main target of Candidate 7: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 2

	** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand8	Main target of Candidate 8: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information

target_twd8_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd10_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: Candidate 10 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand9	Main target of Candidate 9: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd1_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 1 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd2_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 2 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd3_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 3 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd4_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 4 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd5_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 5 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd6_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 6 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd7_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 7 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd8_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 8 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twd9_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: Candidate 9 ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
target_twdnoone_cand10	Main target of Candidate 10: No one ** See variable [target_twd2_cand1] for more information
_SECT5_Issue	--- Section 5: Issue of attacks
isatk_i1_party1	Main attack issue, Party 1: Education, research <i>Question:</i>

And on which topics would you say the following parties and candidates attacked their opponents most frequently? Please select as many cases as appropriate, by selecting the topic that the actors cited most frequently in their negative messages [multiple choices allowed]

Categorical:

0. no

1. yes

The ten issues are:

. i1: Education, research

. i2: Defense, foreign policy

. i3: Health care

. i4: Spending, deficit

. i5: Immigration, asylum, refugees

. i6: Taxation

. i7: Job market, unemployment, poverty

. i8: Religion, morality

. i9: Environment, climate

. i10: Crime, security

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Example: A score of 1.0 for variable isatk_i1_party1 means that all experts for that election agree that Party 1 mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research). A score of 0.8 for variable isatk_i1_party1 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that election agree that Party 1 mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research), and so forth.

Question not asked for Presidential elections

isatk_i2_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

isatk_i9_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party1	<p>Main attack issue, Party 1: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party2	<p>Main attack issue, Party 2: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>

isatk_i1_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party3	<p>Main attack issue, Party 3: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Health care</p>

	<p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party4	<p>Main attack issue, Party 4: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

isatk_i6_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party5	<p>Main attack issue, Party 5: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>

isatk_i8_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party6	<p>Main attack issue, Party 6: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party7	<p>Main attack issue, Party 7: Crime, security</p>

	<p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party8	<p>Main attack issue, Party 8: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

isatk_i3_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i5_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party9	<p>Main attack issue, Party 9: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Education, research</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i2_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Defense, foreign policy</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i3_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Health care</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i4_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information</p> <p>Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>

isatk_i5_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i6_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i7_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i8_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i9_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i10_party10	<p>Main attack issue, Party 10: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections</p>
isatk_i1_cand1	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 1: Education, research</p> <p><i>Question:</i> And on which topics would you say the following parties and candidates attacked their opponents most frequently? Please select as many cases as appropriate, by selecting the topic that the actors cited most frequently in their negative messages [multiple choices allowed]</p> <p>Categorical: 0. no 1. yes</p> <p>The ten issues are: . i1: Education, research . i2: Defense, foreign policy . i3: Health care . i4: Spending, deficit . i5: Immigration, asylum, refugees . i6: Taxation . i7: Job market, unemployment, poverty . i8: Religion, morality . i9: Environment, climate . i10: Crime, security</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Example: A score of 1.0 for variable isatk_i1_cand1 means that all experts for that election agree that Candidate 1 mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research). A score of 0.8 for variable isatk_i1_cand1 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that election agree that Candidate 1 mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research), and so forth.</p>

isatk_i2_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand1	Main attack issue, Cand 1: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Job market, unemployment, poverty

	** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand2	Main attack issue, Cand 2: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand3	Main attack issue, Cand 3: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information

isatk_i3_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand4	Main attack issue, Cand 4: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information

isatk_i8_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand5	Main attack issue, Cand 5: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand6	Main attack issue, Cand 6: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Health care

	** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand7	Main attack issue, Cand 7: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information

isatk_i9_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand8	Main attack issue, Cand 8: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i4_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i5_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i6_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i7_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i8_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i9_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i10_cand9	Main attack issue, Cand 9: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i1_cand10	Main attack issue, Cand 10: Education, research ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i2_cand10	Main attack issue, Cand 10: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information
isatk_i3_cand10	Main attack issue, Cand 10: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information

isatk_i4_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Spending, deficit</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i5_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Immigration, asylum, refugees</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i6_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Taxation</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i7_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Job market, unemployment, poverty</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i8_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Religion, morality</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i9_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Environment, climate</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
isatk_i10_cand10	<p>Main attack issue, Cand 10: Crime, security</p> <p>** See variable [isatk_i1_cand1] for more information</p>
_SECT6_Emotions	--- Section 6: Use of emotional appeals
feelgood_party1	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. Among the most important emotional appeals are 'feel-good' appeals, intended to convey hope, enthusiasm and even pride in the public by delivering messages and an imagery associated with success and good times. Examples of 'feel-good' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'feel-good' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)</i> Examples of feel-good appeals (mouse over): . There's good news in your neighbourhood. The future looks bright for a generation of young people . The threat of violence and drugs is being erased . The economy is recovering fast and the unemployment rate is dropping . Children are better protected from crime than ever before</p> <p>Scale: 0. No use 10. High use</p> <p>The variable measures the use of "feel-good" appeals by each specific party (Party 1 to Party 10, if relevant). Combined with the variables fear_, the variables feelgood_ are intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by parties (see, e.g., Brader 2006) Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>

Question not asked for Presidential elections

feelgood_party2	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 2</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party3	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 3</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party4	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 4</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party5	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 5</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party6	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 6</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party7	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 7</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party8	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 8</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party9	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 9</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_party10	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Party 10</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_party1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand1	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i></p> <p><i>Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. Among the most important emotional appeals are 'feel-good' appeals, intended to convey hope, enthusiasm and even pride in the public by delivering messages and an imagery associated with success and good times. Examples of 'feel-good' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'feel-good' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)</i></p> <p>Examples of feel-good appeals (mouse over):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . There's good news in your neighbourhood. The future looks bright for a generation of young people . The threat of violence and drugs is being erased . The economy is recovering fast and the unemployment rate is dropping . Children are better protected from crime than ever before <p>Scale:</p> <p>0. No use</p> <p>10. High use</p>

The variable measures the use of "feel-good" appeals by each specific candidate (Candidate 1 to Candidate 10, if relevant). Combined with the variables fear_, the variables feelgood_ are intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by candidates (see, e.g., Brader 2006)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

feelgood_cand2	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 2</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand3	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 3</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand4	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 4</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand5	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 5</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand6	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 6</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand7	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 7</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand8	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 8</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand9	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 9</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
feelgood_cand10	<p>Feel-Good appeals by Candidate 10</p> <p>** See variable [feelgood_cand1] for more information</p>
fear_party1	<p>Fear appeals by Party 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. A second type of emotional appeals are 'fear' appeals, intended to awaken and fuel the anxieties of the public by delivering worrisome messages and imagery focused on problems and threats. Examples of 'fear' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'fear' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)</i> Examples of fear appeals (mouse over):</p>

. It's happening right now in your neighbourhood. A generation of young people is in danger. Violence and drugs threaten to destroy their future
. The streets of our country are in turmoil. We need law and order! Without it our nation cannot survive
. The average temperature of the planet is increasing rapidly. We have to stop climate change before it's too late
. More children are victim of crime than ever before

Scale:
0. No use
10. High use

The variable measures the use of "fear" appeals by each specific party (Party 1 to Party 10, if relevant). Combined with the variables `feelgood_`, the variables `fear_` are intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by parties (see, e.g., Brader 2006)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (`NEGex_experts`), for any specific election (by variable `electID`). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
Question not asked for Presidential elections

<code>fear_party2</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 2</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party3</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 3</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party4</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 4</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party5</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 5</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party6</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 6</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party7</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 7</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party8</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 8</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party9</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 9</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_party10</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Party 10</p> <p>** See variable <code>[fear_party1]</code> for more information</p>
<code>fear_cand1</code>	<p>Fear appeals by Candidate 1</p> <p><i>Question:</i></p>

Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. A second type of emotional appeals are 'fear' appeals, intended to awaken and fuel the anxieties of the public by delivering worrisome messages and imagery focused on problems and threats. Examples of 'fear' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'fear' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)

Examples of fear appeals (mouse over):

- . It's happening right now in your neighbourhood. A generation of young people is in danger. Violence and drugs threaten to destroy their future
- . The streets of our country are in turmoil. We need law and order! Without it our nation cannot survive
- . The average temperature of the planet is increasing rapidly. We have to stop climate change before it's too late
- . More children are victim of crime than ever before

Scale:

0. No use

10. High use

The variable measures the use of "fear" appeals by each specific candidate (Candidate 1 to Candidate 10, if relevant). Combined with the variables feelgood_, the variables fear_ are intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by candidates (see, e.g., Brader 2006)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

fear_cand2	Fear appeals by Candidate 2 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand3	Fear appeals by Candidate 3 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand4	Fear appeals by Candidate 4 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand5	Fear appeals by Candidate 5 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand6	Fear appeals by Candidate 6 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand7	Fear appeals by Candidate 7 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand8	Fear appeals by Candidate 8 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information
fear_cand9	Fear appeals by Candidate 9 ** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information

fear_cand10	<p>Fear appeals by Candidate 10</p> <p>** See variable [fear_cand1] for more information</p>
_SECT7_BigFive	--- Section 7: Personality of candidates (Big Five)
bfi_c1_cand1	<p>Big Five component, Cand 1: Extraverted, enthusiastic</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Here are a number of personality traits that may or may not apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. You should rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other. In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who is... [component c1 to c10]</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly <p>bfi_ variables are used to measure the personality traits (Big Five Inventory, or BFI) of selected candidates. For each candidate (randomly selected), a battery of 10 questions (components, c1 to c10) is asked sequentially</p> <p>The ten components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . c1: Extraverted, enthusiastic . c2: Critical, quarrelsome . c3: Dependable, self-disciplined . c4: Anxious, easily upset . c5: Open to new experiences, complex . c6: Reserved, quiet . c7: Sympathetic, warm . c8: Disorganized, careless . c9: Calm, emotionally stable . c10: Conventional, uncreative <p>The ten components (c1 to c10) set up the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003). The five personality traits (Big Five) are: extraversion (c1 and c6), agreeableness (c2 and c7), conscientiousness (c3 and c8), emotional stability (c4 and c9), openness to experience (c5 and c10). For each candidate, the overall measures for the five personality traits are computed at the parties/candidates level (aggregated datasets)</p> <p>Each bfi_ variable measures a specific component for a specific candidate. Example: bfi_c4_cand2 measures the 4th component (c4, "anxious, easily upset") for Candidate 2</p> <p>Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of big five components for one randomly selected candidate only</p> <p>A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions on the Dark Triad of personality (see section _SECT8_DarkTriad) and Populism (see section _SECT9_Populism). Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>

bfi_c2_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand1	Big Five component, Cand 1: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Sympathetic, warm

	** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand2	Big Five component, Cand 2: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand3	Big Five component, Cand 3: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information

bfi_c3_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand4	Big Five component, Cand 4: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information

bfi_c8_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand5	Big Five component, Cand 5: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand6	Big Five component, Cand 6: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Dependable, self-disciplined

	** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand7	Big Five component, Cand 7: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information

bfi_c9_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand8	Big Five component, Cand 8: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c4_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand9	Big Five component, Cand 9: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c1_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Extraverted, enthusiastic ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c2_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Critical, quarrelsome ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c3_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Dependable, self-disciplined ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information

bfi_c4_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Anxious, easily upset ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c5_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Open to new experiences, complex ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c6_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Reserved, quiet ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c7_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Sympathetic, warm ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c8_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Disorganized, careless ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c9_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Calm, emotionally stable ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
bfi_c10_cand10	Big Five component, Cand 10: Conventional, uncreative ** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information
_SECT8_DarkTriad	--- Section 8: Personality of candidates (Dark Triad)
triad_c1_cand1	<p>Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Wants to be admired by others</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Next, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements, related to personality traits that may or may not apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}. In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who...</i> <i>[component c1 to c6]</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly <p>triad_ variables are used to measure the "dark" personality traits (Dark Triad) of selected candidates. For each candidate (randomly selected), a battery of 6 questions (components, c1 to c6) is asked sequentially The six components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . c1: Wants to be admired by others . c2: Shows a lack of remorse . c3: Might manipulate others to succeed . c4: Wants attention from others . c5: Tends to be callous or insensitive . c6: Tends to use flattery to succeed

The six components (c1 to c6) are a simplified version of the battery of questions used to measure the Dark Triad (see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014). Those three "dark" personality traits are: narcissism (based on components c1 and c4), machiavellianism (components c3 and c6) and psychopathy (components c2 and c5). For each candidate, the overall measures for those three "dark" personality traits are computed at the parties/candidates level (aggregated datasets)

Each triad_ variable measures a specific component for a specific candidate.

Example: triad_c2_cand2 measures the 2nd component (c2, "Might manipulate others to succeed") for Candidate 2

Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of Dark Triad components for one randomly selected candidate only

A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions about the Big Five personality traits (see section _SECT7_BigFive) and Populism (see section _SECT9_Populism). Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

triad_c2_cand1	Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand1	Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand1	Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand1	Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand1	Dark Triad component, Cand 1: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Tends to be callous or insensitive

	** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand2	Dark Triad component, Cand 2: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand3	Dark Triad component, Cand 3: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand4	Dark Triad component, Cand 4: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information

triad_c3_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand5	Dark Triad component, Cand 5: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand6	Dark Triad component, Cand 6: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand7	Dark Triad component, Cand 7: Tends to use flattery to succeed

	** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand8	Dark Triad component, Cand 8: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c4_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Wants attention from others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c5_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Tends to be callous or insensitive ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c6_cand9	Dark Triad component, Cand 9: Tends to use flattery to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c1_cand10	Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Wants to be admired by others ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c2_cand10	Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Shows a lack of remorse ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information
triad_c3_cand10	Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Might manipulate others to succeed ** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information

triad_c4_cand10	<p>Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Wants attention from others</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information</p>
triad_c5_cand10	<p>Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Tends to be callous or insensitive</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information</p>
triad_c6_cand10	<p>Dark Triad component, Cand 10: Tends to use flattery to succeed</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information</p>
_SECT9_Populism	--- Section 9: Personality of candidates (Populism)
popul_c1_cand1	<p>Populism component, Cand 1: Identifies with common people</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And how would you say that the following statements apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}? In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who...</i> <i>[component c1 to c4]</i></p> <p><i>Categorical:</i> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly</p> <p>popul_ variables are used to measure the populism level of selected candidates. For each candidate (randomly selected), a battery of 4 questions (components, c1 to c4) is asked sequentially The four components are: . c1: Identifies with common people . c2: Treats opponents with respect . c3: Uses informal style, popular language . c4: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric</p> <p>The four components (c1 to c4) are a simplified version of the battery of questions used to measure populism in expert survey as suggested by Wiesehomeier (2016). For each candidate, the overall measure of populism is computed at the parties/candidates level (aggregated datasets) Each popul_ variable measures a specific component for a specific candidate. Example: popul_c3_cand4 measures the 3rd component (c3, "Uses informal style, popular language") for Candidate 4</p> <p>Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of populism components for one randomly selected candidate only A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions about the Big Five personality traits (see section _SECT7_BigFive) and Dark Triad (see section _SECT8_DarkTriad). Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
popul_c2_cand1	<p>Populism component, Cand 1: Treats opponents with respect</p>

	** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand1	Populism component, Cand 1: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand1	Populism component, Cand 1: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand2	Populism component, Cand 2: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand2	Populism component, Cand 2: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand2	Populism component, Cand 2: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand2	Populism component, Cand 2: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand3	Populism component, Cand 3: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand3	Populism component, Cand 3: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand3	Populism component, Cand 3: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand3	Populism component, Cand 3: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand4	Populism component, Cand 4: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand4	Populism component, Cand 4: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand4	Populism component, Cand 4: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand4	Populism component, Cand 4: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand5	Populism component, Cand 5: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information

popul_c2_cand5	Populism component, Cand 5: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand5	Populism component, Cand 5: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand5	Populism component, Cand 5: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand6	Populism component, Cand 6: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand6	Populism component, Cand 6: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand6	Populism component, Cand 6: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand6	Populism component, Cand 6: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand7	Populism component, Cand 7: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand7	Populism component, Cand 7: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand7	Populism component, Cand 7: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand7	Populism component, Cand 7: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand8	Populism component, Cand 8: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand8	Populism component, Cand 8: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand8	Populism component, Cand 8: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand8	Populism component, Cand 8: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand9	Populism component, Cand 9: Identifies with common people

	** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand9	Populism component, Cand 9: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand9	Populism component, Cand 9: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand9	Populism component, Cand 9: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c1_cand10	Populism component, Cand 10: Identifies with common people ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c2_cand10	Populism component, Cand 10: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c3_cand10	Populism component, Cand 10: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
popul_c4_cand10	Populism component, Cand 10: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
_SECT10_Media	--- Section 10: Media attention, quality and coverage
mediaatn_indiv	Media attention: Individual candidates <i>Question:</i> <i>Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Individual candidates, their characters and motivations</i> <i>Categorical:</i> 0. No attention 1. A little attention 2. Some attention 3. Much attention 4. A great deal of attention The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention) Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
mediaatn_policy	Media attention: Policy differences between parties/cand <i>Question:</i> <i>Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Policy differences between competing parties and candidates</i>

- Categorical:
0. No attention
 1. A little attention
 2. Some attention
 3. Much attention
 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_attacks

Media attention: Attacks and negative campaigning

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Attacks and negative campaigning between parties, candidates

- Categorical:
0. No attention
 1. A little attention
 2. Some attention
 3. Much attention
 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_camp

Media attention: Campaigning by parties and candidates

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Campaigning by parties and candidates in general

- Categorical:
0. No attention
 1. A little attention
 2. Some attention
 3. Much attention
 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_sensat

Media attention: Sensational aspects of events/stories

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? The sensational aspects of events and stories

- Categorical:
0. No attention
 1. A little attention
 2. Some attention
 3. Much attention
 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_majop

Media quality: Media represent all major opinions

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media represent all major opinions

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_accur

Media quality: Media provide an accurate representation of facts

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media provide an accurate representation of the facts

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_own

Media quality: A few corporations own most media

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? A few corporations own most of the media

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat

4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_polop

Media quality: Media reflect the major political divisions

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media reflect the major political divisions

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_compre

Media quality: Media face a strong commercial pressure

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media face a strong commercial pressure

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediacover_party1

Media coverage: Party 1

Question:

Media might provide more attention to some actors, and less to others. How much did we see any of the following parties and candidates in the national news media in {country, piped-in text} during the campaign before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}? For the following parties and candidates please provide a score between 0 (extremely low media coverage) to 100 (extremely high media coverage) by dragging the bars

Continuous:

- 0. Extremely low coverage
- 100. Extremely high coverage

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
Question not asked for Presidential elections

mediacover_party2	Media coverage: Party 2 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party3	Media coverage: Party 3 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party4	Media coverage: Party 4 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party5	Media coverage: Party 5 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party6	Media coverage: Party 6 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party7	Media coverage: Party 7 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party8	Media coverage: Party 8 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party9	Media coverage: Party 9 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_party10	Media coverage: Party 10 ** See variable [mediacover_party1] for more information Question not asked for Presidential elections
mediacover_cand1	Media coverage: Candidate 1 <i>Question:</i> <i>Media might provide more attention to some actors, and less to others. How much did we see any of the following parties and candidates in the national news media in {country, piped-in text} during the campaign before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}? For the following parties and candidates please provide a score between 0 (extremely low media coverage) to 100 (extremely high media coverage) by dragging the bars</i> Continuous: 0. Extremely low coverage

100. Extremely high coverage

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediacover_cand2	Media coverage: Candidate 2 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand3	Media coverage: Candidate 3 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand4	Media coverage: Candidate 4 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand5	Media coverage: Candidate 5 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand6	Media coverage: Candidate 6 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand7	Media coverage: Candidate 7 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand8	Media coverage: Candidate 8 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand9	Media coverage: Candidate 9 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
mediacover_cand10	Media coverage: Candidate 10 ** See variable [mediacover_cand1] for more information
_SECT11_Saliency	--- Section 11: Saliency of campaign

sal_votexpo

Contest saliency: Voters freq exposed to campaign

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Voters were frequently exposed to campaign messages or events

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_pubint

Contest saliency: Public was very interested in election

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The public was very interested in the election

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_racecomp

Contest saliency: Race was not competitive, winner clearly known beforehand

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The race was not competitive, the winner was clearly known beforehand

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_camplong

Contest saliency: This campaign longer than usual

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? This election campaign was longer than usual for a {election_type, piped-in text} in {country, piped-in text}

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

campop_ctzatt	Opinion: Negative campaigning increases citizens attention/interest
	<p><i>Question:</i> Thinking about electoral campaigns, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? The use of negative campaigning increases citizens' attention and interest in the race</p>
	<p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly
	<p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
campop_mistrust	Opinion: Attacks and criticism increase popular mistrust
	<p><i>Question:</i> Thinking about electoral campaigns, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? Attacks and criticism increase popular mistrust in political elites</p>
	<p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly
	<p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
campop_dskpolatk	Opinion: I personally dislike policy attacks
	<p><i>Question:</i> Thinking about electoral campaigns, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? I personally dislike when candidates use policy attacks</p>
	<p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat 4. Agree strongly
	<p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
campop_dkspersatk	Opinion: I personally dislike personal attacks
	<p><i>Question:</i> Thinking about electoral campaigns, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? I personally dislike when candidates use personal attacks</p>
	<p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Disagree strongly 1. Disagree somewhat 2. Neither disagree nor agree 3. Agree somewhat

4. Agree strongly

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

_SECT12_Experts	--- Section 12: Experts variables
domestic	<p>Percentage domestic experts</p> <p>Categorical: 0. International 1. Domestic</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure Example: A score of 1.0 on the variable means that all experts are domestic (i.e., the work i n the country in wuich the election took place), and none of them is international (i.e., working in another country). A score of 0.8 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) are domestic, and 2 out of 10 are international, and so forth.</p>
familiar	<p>Average familiarity with election campaigns in country surveyed</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Overall, how familiar would you say you are with election campaigns in {country, piped-in text}? Please provide a score between 0 (not at all familiar) to 10 (very familiar)</i></p> <p>Scale: 0. Not familiar at all 10. Very familiar</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
easy	<p>Average ease in answering questions</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>Overall, how easy or difficult did you find the questions? Please provide a score between 0 (very difficult to understand) and 10 (very easy to understand)</i></p> <p>Scale: 0. Very difficult 10. Very easy</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
numrespt	<p>N responses (total)</p> <p>Number of complete responses (experts) per election. Number of observations aggregated to obtain each variable at the election level Variable generated by aggregating the variable 'complete' in data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), by election (electID)</p>
numresp	<p>N responses (partial)</p>

Number of partial responses (incomplete questionnaires) per election. Given that individual responses (experts) are aggregated to provide meaningful measures at the election level (e.g., the tone of the campaign), incomplete questionnaires provide as valuable information as complete questionnaires for variables with non-missing values
Variable generated by aggregating the variable 'complete' in data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), by election (electID)

numrespt_bfi_cand1	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 1</p> <p>Number of responses for the ten Big Five component variables (bfi_c1_ to bfi_c10_) for candidate 1 In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand2	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 2</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand3	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 3</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand4	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 4</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand5	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 5</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand6	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 6</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand7	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 7</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand8	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 8</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand9	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 9</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_bfi_cand10	<p>N responses: Big Five, candidate 10</p> <p>** See variable [numrespt_bfi_cand1] for more information</p>
numrespt_triad_cand1	<p>N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 1</p> <p>Number of responses for the six Dark Triad component variables (triad_c1_ to triad_c6_) for candidate 1</p>

In the expert survey, questions about Dark Triad components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Dark Triad variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables

** See variable [triad_c1_cand1] for more information

numrespt_triad_cand2	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 2 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand3	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 3 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand4	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 4 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand5	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 5 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand6	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 6 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand7	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 7 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand8	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 8 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand9	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 9 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_triad_cand10	N responses: Dark Triad, candidate 10 ** See variable [numrespt_triad_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand1	N responses: Populism, candidate 1 Number of responses for the four populism component variables (popul_c1_ to popul_c4_) for candidate 1 In the expert survey, questions about populism components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the populism variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables ** See variable [popul_c1_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand2	N responses: Populism, candidate 2 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information

numrespt_popul_cand3	N responses: Populism, candidate 3 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand4	N responses: Populism, candidate 4 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand5	N responses: Populism, candidate 5 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand6	N responses: Populism, candidate 6 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand7	N responses: Populism, candidate 7 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand8	N responses: Populism, candidate 8 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand9	N responses: Populism, candidate 9 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
numrespt_popul_cand10	N responses: Populism, candidate 10 ** See variable [numrespt_popul_cand1] for more information
_SECT13_Metadata	--- Section 13: Metadata
e_votescast	Election: total number of votes cast Metadata Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources
e_votesvalid	Election: total number of valid votes cast Metadata Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources
e_votesinvalid	Election: total number of invalid votes cast Metadata Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources
e_regvoters	Election: total number of registered voters

	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_turnout_validreg	<p>Election: turnout (valid votes over registered voters)</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_prev_year	<p>Election: year of previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_prev_turnout	<p>Election: turnout of previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_change_turnout	<p>Election: change in turnout compared with previous election (now - prev)</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Values computed by subtracting e_prev_turnout from e_turnout_validreg</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
_SECT14_StDev	<p>--- Section 14: Standard deviations for all variables</p> <p>Values for most variables in this dataset are the mathematical average of variables (with the same name) within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Variables in this section present the standard deviation scores associated with the averaging procedures, for each variable and any specific election</p> <p>Scores for all variables in this section are to be interpreted by referring to the range of each original variable</p> <p>Example: variable sdvignette1 contains, for each election, the value of the standard deviation obtained when aggregating the variable vignette1 at the election level (by electID). Values for the variables sdvignette1 are to be interpreted by referring to the original variable (vignette1), which ranges from -10 to +10</p>
sdvignette1	Std. dev for mean of [vignette1], by electID
sdvignette2	Std. dev for mean of [vignette2], by electID
sdvignette3	Std. dev for mean of [vignette3], by electID
sdvignette4	Std. dev for mean of [vignette4], by electID
sdvignette5	Std. dev for mean of [vignette5], by electID

sdvignette6	Std. dev for mean of [vignette6], by electID
sdtone_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_campaign], by electID
sdtone_CNP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_campaign], by electID
sdtone_CP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_campaign], by electID
sdtonei_CNP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tonei_CNP_campaign], by electID
sdtonei_CP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tonei_CP_campaign], by electID
sdtone_party1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party1], by electID
sdtone_party2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party2], by electID
sdtone_party3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party3], by electID
sdtone_party4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party4], by electID
sdtone_party5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party5], by electID
sdtone_party6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party6], by electID
sdtone_party7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party7], by electID
sdtone_party8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party8], by electID
sdtone_party9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party9], by electID
sdtone_party10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_party10], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party1], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party2], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party3], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party4], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party5], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party6], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party7], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party8], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party9], by electID
sdtone_CNP_party10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_party10], by electID
sdtone_CP_party1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party1], by electID
sdtone_CP_party2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party2], by electID
sdtone_CP_party3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party3], by electID
sdtone_CP_party4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party4], by electID
sdtone_CP_party5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party5], by electID
sdtone_CP_party6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party6], by electID
sdtone_CP_party7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party7], by electID
sdtone_CP_party8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party8], by electID
sdtone_CP_party9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party9], by electID
sdtone_CP_party10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_party10], by electID
sdtone_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand1], by electID
sdtone_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand2], by electID
sdtone_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand3], by electID
sdtone_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand4], by electID

sdtone_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand5], by electID
sdtone_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand6], by electID
sdtone_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand7], by electID
sdtone_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand8], by electID
sdtone_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand9], by electID
sdtone_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_cand10], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand1], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand2], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand3], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand4], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand5], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand6], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand7], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand8], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand9], by electID
sdtone_CNP_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_cand10], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand1], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand2], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand3], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand4], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand5], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand6], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand7], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand8], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand9], by electID
sdtone_CP_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_cand10], by electID
sdft_praisepo	Std. dev for mean of [ft_praisepo], by electID
sdft_attackpo	Std. dev for mean of [ft_attackpo], by electID
sdft_praisech	Std. dev for mean of [ft_praisech], by electID
sdft_attackch	Std. dev for mean of [ft_attackch], by electID
sdatk_defens	Std. dev for mean of [atk_defens], by electID
sdatk_famphy	Std. dev for mean of [atk_famphy], by electID
sdatk_irrel	Std. dev for mean of [atk_irrel], by electID
sdatk_rele	Std. dev for mean of [atk_rele], by electID
sdatk_uncivil	Std. dev for mean of [atk_uncivil], by electID
sdft_party1	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party1], by electID
sdft_party2	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party2], by electID
sdft_party3	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party3], by electID
sdft_party4	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party4], by electID
sdft_party5	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party5], by electID

sdft_party6	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party6], by electID
sdft_party7	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party7], by electID
sdft_party8	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party8], by electID
sdft_party9	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party9], by electID
sdft_party10	Std. dev for mean of [ft_party10], by electID
sdft_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand1], by electID
sdft_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand2], by electID
sdft_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand3], by electID
sdft_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand4], by electID
sdft_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand5], by electID
sdft_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand6], by electID
sdft_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand7], by electID
sdft_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand8], by electID
sdft_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand9], by electID
sdft_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [ft_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party1], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party2], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party3], by electID

sdtarget_twd7_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party3], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party4], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party5], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party6], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party7], by electID

sdtarget_twd6_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party7], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party8], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party9], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_party10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party10], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand1], by electID

sdtarget_twd7_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand1], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand2], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand3], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand4], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand5], by electID

sdtarget_twd7_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand5], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand6], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand7], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand8], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand9], by electID

sdtarget_twd6_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd10_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand9], by electID
sdtarget_twd1_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd2_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd3_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd4_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd5_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd6_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd7_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd8_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twd9_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_cand10], by electID
sdtarget_twdnoone_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party1], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party2], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party3], by electID

sdisatk_i6_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party3], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party4], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party5], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party6], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party7], by electID

sdisatk_i6_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party7], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party8], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party9], by electID
sdisatk_i1_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i2_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i3_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i4_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i5_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i6_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i7_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i8_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i9_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i10_party10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_party10], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand1], by electID

sdisatk_i6_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand1], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand2], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand3], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand4], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand5], by electID

sdisatk_i6_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand5], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand6], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand7], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand8], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand9], by electID

sdisatk_i6_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand9], by electID
sdisatk_i1_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i2_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i3_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i4_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i5_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i6_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i7_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i8_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i9_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9_cand10], by electID
sdisatk_i10_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10_cand10], by electID
sdfeelgood_party1	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party1], by electID
sdfeelgood_party2	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party2], by electID
sdfeelgood_party3	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party3], by electID
sdfeelgood_party4	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party4], by electID
sdfeelgood_party5	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party5], by electID
sdfeelgood_party6	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party6], by electID
sdfeelgood_party7	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party7], by electID
sdfeelgood_party8	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party8], by electID
sdfeelgood_party9	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party9], by electID
sdfeelgood_party10	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_party10], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand1], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand2], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand3], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand4], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand5], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand6], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand7], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand8], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand9], by electID
sdfeelgood_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood_cand10], by electID
sdfear_party1	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party1], by electID
sdfear_party2	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party2], by electID
sdfear_party3	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party3], by electID
sdfear_party4	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party4], by electID
sdfear_party5	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party5], by electID

sdfear_party6	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party6], by electID
sdfear_party7	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party7], by electID
sdfear_party8	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party8], by electID
sdfear_party9	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party9], by electID
sdfear_party10	Std. dev for mean of [fear_party10], by electID
sdfear_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand1], by electID
sdfear_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand2], by electID
sdfear_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand3], by electID
sdfear_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand4], by electID
sdfear_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand5], by electID
sdfear_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand6], by electID
sdfear_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand7], by electID
sdfear_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand8], by electID
sdfear_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand9], by electID
sdfear_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [fear_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand1], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand2], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand3], by electID

sdbfi_c6_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand3], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand4], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand5], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand6], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand7], by electID

sdbfi_c6_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand7], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand8], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand9], by electID
sdbfi_c1_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c2_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c3_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c4_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c5_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c6_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c7_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c8_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c9_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9_cand10], by electID
sdbfi_c10_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand1], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand1], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand1], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand1], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand1], by electID

sdtriad_c6_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand1], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand2], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand3], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand4], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand5], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand6], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand7], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand8], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand8], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand8], by electID

sdtriad_c4_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand8], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand8], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand8], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand9], by electID
sdtriad_c1_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c2_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c3_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c4_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c5_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5_cand10], by electID
sdtriad_c6_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6_cand10], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand1], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand1], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand1], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand1], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand2], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand2], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand2], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand2], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand3], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand3], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand3], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand3], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand4], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand4], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand4], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand4], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand5], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand5], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand5], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand5], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand6], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand6], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand6], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand6], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand7], by electID

sdpopul_c2_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand7], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand7], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand7], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand8], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand8], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand8], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand8], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand9], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand9], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand9], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand9], by electID
sdpopul_c1_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1_cand10], by electID
sdpopul_c2_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2_cand10], by electID
sdpopul_c3_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3_cand10], by electID
sdpopul_c4_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4_cand10], by electID
sdmediaatn_indiv	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_indiv], by electID
sdmediaatn_policy	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_policy], by electID
sdmediaatn_attacks	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_attacks], by electID
sdmediaatn_camp	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_camp], by electID
sdmediaatn_sensat	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_sensat], by electID
sdmediaqual_majop	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_majop], by electID
sdmediaqual_accur	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_accur], by electID
sdmediaqual_own	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_own], by electID
sdmediaqual_polop	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_polop], by electID
sdmediaqual_compre	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_compre], by electID
sdmediacover_party1	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party1], by electID
sdmediacover_party2	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party2], by electID
sdmediacover_party3	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party3], by electID
sdmediacover_party4	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party4], by electID
sdmediacover_party5	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party5], by electID
sdmediacover_party6	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party6], by electID
sdmediacover_party7	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party7], by electID
sdmediacover_party8	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party8], by electID
sdmediacover_party9	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party9], by electID
sdmediacover_party10	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_party10], by electID
sdmediacover_cand1	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand1], by electID
sdmediacover_cand2	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand2], by electID
sdmediacover_cand3	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand3], by electID
sdmediacover_cand4	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand4], by electID
sdmediacover_cand5	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand5], by electID

sdmediacover_cand6	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand6], by electID
sdmediacover_cand7	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand7], by electID
sdmediacover_cand8	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand8], by electID
sdmediacover_cand9	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand9], by electID
sdmediacover_cand10	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover_cand10], by electID
sdsal_votexpo	Std. dev for mean of [sal_votexpo], by electID
sdsal_pubint	Std. dev for mean of [sal_pubint], by electID
sdsal_racecomp	Std. dev for mean of [sal_racecomp], by electID
sdsal_camplong	Std. dev for mean of [sal_camplong], by electID
sdcampop_ctzatt	Std. dev for mean of [campop_ctzatt], by electID
sdcampop_mistrust	Std. dev for mean of [campop_mistrust], by electID
sdcampop_dskpolatk	Std. dev for mean of [campop_dskpolatk], by electID
sdcampop_dkspersatk	Std. dev for mean of [campop_dkspersatk], by electID
sddomestic	Std. dev for mean of [domestic], by electID
sdfamiliar	Std. dev for mean of [familiar], by electID
sdeasy	Std. dev for mean of [easy], by electID

3.2. Codebook 2 – Parties & Candidates datasets

Dataset name: NEGex_1.0_parties
 NEGex_1.0_candidates

Content of these datasets

Section 1	(_SECT1_Actors)	Actors-related variables and election details
Section 2	(_SECT2_ToneFT)	Tone of the campaign and Functional Theory
Section 3	(_SECT3_Target)	Target of attacks
Section 4	(_SECT4_Issue)	Issue of attacks
Section 5	(_SECT5_Emotions)	Use of emotional appeals
Section 6	(_SECT6_BigFive)	Personality of candidates (Big Five)
Section 7	(_SECT7_DarkTriad)	Personality of candidates (Dark Triad)
Section 8	(_SECT8_Populism)	Personality of candidates (Populism)
Section 9	(_SECT9_Media)	Media coverage
Section 10	(_SECT10_Electiondata)	Election variables (aggregate)
Section 11	(_SECT11_Experts)	Experts variables
Section 12	(_SECT12_Metadata)	Metadata
Section 13	(_SECT13_StDev)	Standard deviations for all variables

The content of the two datasets is very similar, and the name of the variables applies most of the times to both. The order of variables and sections, as presented in the codebook, is the same as in the dataset.

_SECT1_Actors --- Section 1: Actors-related variables and election details	
actor	<p>Actor name</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Shinzō Abe (LDP)"</p> <p>Example: " National Rally of Independents (RNI)"</p> <p>For candidates in Legislative elections, the acronym of their party is shown in parentheses after the name</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
lastname	<p>Candidate last name</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Abe"</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p>
lastname2	<p>Actor last name + country string code (Unique ISO code, alpha 2 digits)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Format: last name (alpha) [ISO country code, alpha 2 digits]</p> <p>Example: "Abe [JP]"</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p>
lastname3	<p>Actor last name + country string code (Unique ISO code, alpha 3 digits)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Format: last name (alpha) [ISO country code, alpha 3 digits]</p> <p>Example: "Abe [JPN]"</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p>
actornumber	<p>Actor unique number</p> <p>Numeric, count</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
actortype	<p>Type of actor</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Party 2. Candidate <p>Separate datasets for those two types of actors are also available. See the dataset [NEGex_data3a_parties] for parties only (actortype=1) and dataset [NEGex_data3b_candidates] for candidates only (actortype=2)</p>
electID	<p>Unique Election ID (country code, type, date)</p> <p>String</p> <p>Format: country code (3 alpha) _ election type (1 alpha; L for Legislative, P for Presidential) _ date (yyyymmdd)</p> <p>Example: "AUS_L_20160702" (Australia, Legislative, 2nd July 2016)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country	<p>Election country</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Belarus"</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>

country_codeNEGex	<p>Country - Unique NEG_ex code, alpha 3 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BLR" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOalpha2	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, alpha 2 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BY" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOalpha3	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, alpha 3 digits</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "BLR" (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_codeISOnum	<p>Country - Unique ISO code, numeric</p> <p>Numeric, count</p> <p>Example: 112 (Belarus)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
country_region	<p>World region</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Africa 2. Sub-Saharan Africa 3. Central America and the Caribbean 4. South America 5. Northern America 6. Central Asia 7. Eastern Asia 8. South-Eastern Asia 9. Southern Asia 10. Western Asia, Middle East and Gulf 11. Eastern Europe 12. Northern Europe 13. Southern Europe 14. Western Europe 15. Australia and New Zealand 16. Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia
election_date	<p>Election date</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Format dd-mmm(alpha)-yy</p> <p>Example: "15-Jan-17" (15th January 2017)</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
election_count	<p>Sequential number of elections covered from June 2016 onwards</p> <p>Numeric, count</p> <p>See full list in appendix</p>
election_type	<p>Election type (numeric)</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative election

2. Presidential election

For general elections (or when Presidential and Legislative elections are held at the same time for a given country), data is gathered for the Presidential election only

election_name	Election full denomination (string) String Example: "Election for the Althing" (Iceland, Legislative election) See full list in appendix
--- Section 2: Tone of the campaign and Functional Theory	
tone	Actor campaign tone <i>Question:</i> <i>When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, would you say that their campaign was exclusively negative, exclusively positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (exclusively negative) and 10 (exclusively positive)</i> Scale: -10. Exclusively negative 0. Equally positive and negative 10. Exclusively positive This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level
tone_CNP	Actor campaign tone - Non parametric adjustment Continuous: 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative _CNP signals a non-parametric adjustment This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level Variable adjusted through vignettes 1 to 6, in two steps: a first variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 2, 3 and 4; a second variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 1, 3 and 5. The final variable averages the score on those two intermediate adjusted variables. Adjustment run with data at the expert level Syntax for replication available upon request
tone_CP	Actor campaign tone - Parametric adjustment Continuous: 1. Very positive

2. Positive
3. Somewhat positive
4. Equally positive and negative
5. Somewhat negative
6. Negative
7. Very negative

_CP signals a parametric adjustment

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

Variable adjusted through linear gllamm models. Models estimate the adjusted variable through its original value, answers on the six vignettes and five set parameters: one at the election level (unique identifier) and four at the expert level (gender, left-right positioning, domestic/international and self-reported familiarity with the election). Adjustment run with data at the expert level

Syntax for replication available upon request

ft

Actor attack type by Functional theory

Question:

And would you say that the following parties and candidates mostly used policy or character attacks in their communications and campaign events?

Categorical:

1. Exclusively policy attacks
2. Mostly policy attacks
3. Equally policy and character attacks
4. Mostly character attacks
5. Exclusively character attacks

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

_SECT3_Target

--- Section 3: Target of attacks

target_twd1

Actor Main target: Actor 1

Categorical:

0. no
1. yes

Recoded variable, based on answer for question: party/candidate X went the most negative against which party/candidate? Focus of this variable is the target of the attack (party/candidate 1 to 10)

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

Example: A score of 1.0 for variable target_twd3 means that all experts agreed that this specific actor went the most negative against the actor number 3 in that same election. A score of 0.8 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that election agree that this specific actor went the most negative against the actor number 3, and so forth.

target_twd2	Actor Main target: Actor 2 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd3	Actor Main target: Actor 3 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd4	Actor Main target: Actor 4 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd5	Actor Main target: Actor 5 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd6	Actor Main target: Actor 6 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd7	Actor Main target: Actor 7 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd8	Actor Main target: Actor 8 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd9	Actor Main target: Actor 9 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twd10	Actor Main target: Actor 10 ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
target_twdnoone	Actor Main target: No one ** See variable [target_twd1] for more information
_SECT4_Issue	--- Section 4: Issue of attacks

isatk_i1	<p>Actor Main attack issue: Education, research</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And on which topics would you say the following parties and candidates attacked their opponents most frequently? Please select as many cases as appropriate, by selecting the topic that the actors cited most frequently in their negative messages [multiple choices allowed]</i></p> <p>Categorical: 0. no 1. yes</p> <p>The ten issues are: . i1: Education, research . i2: Defense, foreign policy . i3: Health care . i4: Spending, deficit</p>
----------	---

- . i5: Immigration, asylum, refugees
- . i6: Taxation
- . i7: Job market, unemployment, poverty
- . i8: Religion, morality
- . i9: Environment, climate
- . i10: Crime, security

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

Example: A score of 1.0 for variable isatk_i1 means that all experts agreed that this specific actor mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research). A score of 0.8 for variable isatk_i1 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) for that elections agree that this specific actor mostly attacked its opponents on issue 1 (education, research), and so forth.

isatk_i2	Actor Main attack issue: Defense, foreign policy ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i3	Actor Main attack issue: Health care ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i4	Actor Main attack issue: Spending, deficit ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i5	Actor Main attack issue: Immigration, asylum, refugees ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i6	Actor Main attack issue: Taxation ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i7	Actor Main attack issue: Job market, unemployment, poverty ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i8	Actor Main attack issue: Religion, morality ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i9	Actor Main attack issue: Environment, climate ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
isatk_i10	Actor Main attack issue: Crime, security ** See variable [isatk_i1] for more information
_SECT5_Emotions	--- Section 5: Use of emotional appeals

feelgood Actor use of Feel-Good appeals

Question:

Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. Among the most important emotional appeals are 'feel-good' appeals, intended to convey hope, enthusiasm and even pride in the public by delivering messages and an imagery associated with success and good times. Examples of 'feel-good' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'feel-good' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)

Examples of feel-good appeals (mouse over):

- . There's good news in your neighbourhood. The future looks bright for a generation of young people
- . The threat of violence and drugs is being erased
- . The economy is recovering fast and the unemployment rate is dropping
- . Children are better protected from crime than ever before

Scale:

0. No use

10. High use

Combined with the variable fear, this variable is intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by parties and candidates (see, e.g., Brader 2006)

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

fear

Actor use of Fear appeals

Question:

Independent of the use of political attacks and criticisms, political parties and candidates often make use of emotional appeals, that is, campaign messages that are intended to provoke deep emotional responses in those who are exposed to them. A second type of emotional appeals are 'fear' appeals, intended to awaken and fuel the anxieties of the public by delivering worrisome messages and imagery focused on problems and threats. Examples of 'fear' appeals [hold your mouse here]. When considering the electoral campaigns of the following actors during the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say they used 'fear' appeals? Please provide a score between 0 (no use) and 10 (high use)

Examples of fear appeals (mouse over):

- . It's happening right now in your neighbourhood. A generation of young people is in danger. Violence and drugs threaten to destroy their future
- . The streets of our country are in turmoil. We need law and order! Without it our nation cannot survive
- . The average temperature of the planet is increasing rapidly. We have to stop climate change before it's too late
- . More children are victim of crime than ever before

Scale:

0. No use

10. High use

Combined with the variable feelgood, this variable is intended to measure the use of "emotional appeals" by parties and candidates (see, e.g., Brader 2006)

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

_SECT6_BigFive**--- Section 6: Personality of candidates (Big Five)**

bfi_extrav

Actor Big Five trait: Extraversion

Continuous:

0. Very low

4. Very high

In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_bfi] for more information

This trait is measured by combining the variable bfi_c1 and the reverse of variable bfi_c6, according to the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003)

Syntax for replication available upon request

bfi_agree

Actor Big Five trait: Agreeableness

Continuous:

0. Very low

4. Very high

In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_bfi] for more information

This trait is measured by combining the variable bfi_c7 and the reverse of variable bfi_c2, according to the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003)

Syntax for replication available upon request

bfi_consc

Actor Big Five trait: Conscientiousness

Continuous:

0. Very low

4. Very high

In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_bfi] for more information

This trait is measured by combining the variable bfi_c3 and the reverse of variable bfi_c8, according to the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003)

Syntax for replication available upon request

bfi_emot

Actor Big Five trait: Emotional Stability

Continuous:

0. Very low

4. Very high

In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_bfi] for more information

This trait is measured by combining the variable bfi_c9 and the reverse of variable bfi_c4, according to the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003)

Syntax for replication available upon request

bfi_open

Actor Big Five trait: Openness to experience

Continuous:

0. Very low

4. Very high

In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_bfi] for more information

This trait is measured by combining the variable bfi_c5 and the reverse of variable bfi_c10, according to the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI, Gosling et al. 2003)

Syntax for replication available upon request

bfi_c1

Actor Big Five component: Extraverted, enthusiastic

Question:

Here are a number of personality traits that may or may not apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. You should rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other. In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who is... [component c1 to c10]

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly

1. Disagree somewhat

2. Neither disagree nor agree

3. Agree somewhat

4. Agree strongly

The ten components are:

. c1: Extraverted, enthusiastic

. c2: Critical, quarrelsome

. c3: Dependable, self-disciplined

. c4: Anxious, easily upset

. c5: Open to new experiences, complex

. c6: Reserved, quiet

. c7: Sympathetic, warm

. c8: Disorganized, careless

. c9: Calm, emotionally stable

. c10: Conventional, uncreative

Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of big five components for one randomly selected candidate only

A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions on the Dark Triad of personality and Populism. Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

bfi_c2	<p>Actor Big Five component: Critical, quarrelsome</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c3	<p>Actor Big Five component: Dependable, self-disciplined</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c4	<p>Actor Big Five component: Anxious, easily upset</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c5	<p>Actor Big Five component: Open to new experiences, complex</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c6	<p>Actor Big Five component: Reserved, quiet</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c7	<p>Actor Big Five component: Sympathetic, warm</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c8	<p>Actor Big Five component: Disorganized, careless</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c9	<p>Actor Big Five component: Calm, emotionally stable</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
bfi_c10	<p>Actor Big Five component: Conventional, uncreative</p> <p>** See variable [bfi_c1] for more information</p>
_SECT7_DarkTriad	--- Section 7: Personality of candidates (Dark Triad)
triad_narciss	<p>Actor Dark Triad trait: Narcissism</p> <p>Continuous: 0. Very low 4. Very high</p> <p>In the expert survey, questions about Dark Triad components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Dark Triad variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_triad] for more information</p> <p>This trait is measured by combining the variable triad_c1 and the variable bfi_c4 (see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014)</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>

triad_psych	<p>Actor Dark Triad trait: Psychopathy</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <p>0. Very low</p> <p>4. Very high</p> <p>In the expert survey, questions about Dark Triad components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Dark Triad variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_triad] for more information</p> <p>This trait is measured by combining the variable triad_c2 and the variable triad_c5 (see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014)</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
triad_machiav	<p>Actor Dark Triad trait: Machiavellianism</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <p>0. Very low</p> <p>4. Very high</p> <p>In the expert survey, questions about Dark Triad components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Dark Triad variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_triad] for more information</p> <p>This trait is measured by combining the variable triad_c3 and the variable triad_c6 (see, e.g., Jonason and Webster 2010; Jones and Paulhus 2014)</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
triad_c1	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Wants to be admired by others</p> <p><i>Question:</i></p> <p><i>Next, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements, related to personality traits that may or may not apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}. In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who... [component c1 to c6]</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <p>0. Disagree strongly</p> <p>1. Disagree somewhat</p> <p>2. Neither disagree nor agree</p> <p>3. Agree somewhat</p> <p>4. Agree strongly</p> <p>The six components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . c1: Wants to be admired by others . c2: Shows a lack of remorse . c3: Might manipulate others to succeed . c4: Wants attention from others . c5: Tends to be callous or insensitive . c6: Tends to use flattery to succeed <p>Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of Dark Triad components for one randomly selected candidate only</p> <p>A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions about the Big Five personality traits and Populism. Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions</p>

This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

triad_c2	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Shows a lack of remorse</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1] for more information</p>
triad_c3	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Might manipulate others to succeed</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1] for more information</p>
triad_c4	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Wants attention from others</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1] for more information</p>
triad_c5	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Tends to be callous or insensitive</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1] for more information</p>
triad_c6	<p>Actor Dark Triad component: Tends to use flattery to succeed</p> <p>** See variable [triad_c1] for more information</p>
_SECT8_Populism	--- Section 8: Personality of candidates (Populism)
populism	<p>Actor populism level</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <p>0. Very low</p> <p>4. Very high</p> <p>In the expert survey, questions about populism components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the populism variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables. See variable [numrespt_popul] for more information</p> <p>Populism is measured by combining variables popul_c1 to popul_c4 (see, e.g., Wiesehomeier 2016).</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
popul_c1	<p>Actor Populism component: Identifies with common people</p> <p><i>Question:</i></p> <p><i>And how would you say that the following statements apply to {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text}? In your opinion, {candidate1 to candidate 10, randomly selected, piped-in text} might be someone who... [component c1 to c4]</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <p>0. Disagree strongly</p> <p>1. Disagree somewhat</p> <p>2. Neither disagree nor agree</p> <p>3. Agree somewhat</p> <p>4. Agree strongly</p> <p>The four components are:</p>

. c1: Identifies with common people
. c2: Treats opponents with respect
. c3: Uses informal style, popular language
. c4: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric
Question asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. Experts evaluate a set of populism components for one randomly selected candidate only
A candidate is selected randomly also for the batteries of questions about the Big Five personality traits and Dark Triad. Thus, an expert might answer questions on different personality aspects (big five, dark triad, populism) for the same candidate or for different ones, depending on the candidate randomly chosen for each battery of questions
This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level

popul_c2	Actor Populism component: Treats opponents with respect ** See variable [popul_c1] for more information
popul_c3	Actor Populism component: Uses informal style, popular language ** See variable [popul_c1] for more information
popul_c4	Actor Populism component: Uses anti-establishment/elite rhetoric ** See variable [popul_c1] for more information
_SECT9_Media --- Section 9: Media coverage	
mediacover	Actor Media coverage <i>Question:</i> Media might provide more attention to some actors, and less to others. How much did we see any of the following parties and candidates in the national news media in {country, piped-in text} during the campaign before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}? For the following parties and candidates please provide a score between 0 (extremely low media coverage) to 100 (extremely high media coverage) by dragging the bars Continuous: 0. Extremely low coverage 100. Extremely high coverage This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level
_SECT10_Electiondata --- Section 10: Election variables (aggregate)	
tone_campaign	Campaign tone: Whole campaign <i>Question:</i>

During election campaigns, parties and candidates sometimes rely on negative campaigning, defined as talking about the opponents in the race by criticizing their programs, attacking their ideas and accomplishments, questioning their qualifications, and so on. Positive campaigning is the opposite: talking about one's own accomplishments, qualifications, programs and ideas by praising them. Based on such definitions and your knowledge of what candidates and parties said, would you say that the campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text} was exclusively negative, exclusively positive or somewhere in between? Please provide a score between -10 (exclusively negative) and 10 (exclusively positive). The campaign taken as a whole was...

Scale:

- 10. Exclusively negative
- 0. Equally positive and negative
- 10. Exclusively positive

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

tone_CNP_campaign

Campaign tone: Whole campaign - Non parametric adjustment

Continuous:

- 1. Very positive
- 2. Positive
- 3. Somewhat positive
- 4. Equally positive and negative
- 5. Somewhat negative
- 6. Negative
- 7. Very negative

_CNP signals a non-parametric adjustment

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Variable tone_campaign adjusted through vignettes 1 to 6, in two steps: a first variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 2, 3 and 4; a second variable created by adjusting the original variable comparing its value to vignettes 1, 3 and 5. The final variable averages the score on those two intermediate adjusted variables.

Adjustment run with data at the expert level

See King et al. (2004)

Syntax for replication available upon request

tone_CP_campaign

Campaign tone: Whole campaign - Parametric adjustment

Continuous:

- 1. Very positive
- 2. Positive
- 3. Somewhat positive
- 4. Equally positive and negative
- 5. Somewhat negative
- 6. Negative
- 7. Very negative

_CP signals a parametric adjustment

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

Variable tone_campaign adjusted through linear gllamm models. Models estimate the adjusted variable through its original value, answers on the six vignettes and five set parameters: one at the election level (unique identifier) and four at the expert level (gender, left-right positioning, domestic/international and self-reported familiarity with the election). Adjustment run with data at the expert level

See King et al. (2004); Rabe-Hesketh and Skrondal (2002)

Syntax for replication available upon request

tonei_CNP_campaign	<p>Campaign tone (imputed): Whole campaign - Non parametric adjustment</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative <p>Variable tone_CNP_campaign adjusted (missing values replaced) through Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE)</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p> <p>Imputations estimated through three set parameters: unique election identifier, respondent domestic (v. international), and respondent has expertise in country politics (v. other related disciplines). Adjustment run with data at the expert level</p> <p>See Azur et al. (2011)</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
tonei_CP_campaign	<p>Campaign tone (imputed): Whole campaign - Parametric adjustment</p> <p>Continuous:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very positive 2. Positive 3. Somewhat positive 4. Equally positive and negative 5. Somewhat negative 6. Negative 7. Very negative <p>Variable tone_CP_campaign adjusted (missing values replaced) through Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE)</p> <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p> <p>Imputations estimated through three set parameters: unique election identifier, respondent domestic (v. international), and respondent has expertise in country politics (v. other related disciplines). Adjustment run with data at the expert level</p> <p>See Azur et al. (2011)</p> <p>Syntax for replication available upon request</p>
ft_praisepo	<p>Functional theory: Praise of own policy</p> <p><i>Question:</i></p> <p><i>When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Praised their own policy (e.g., ‘My plan will create millions of jobs’)</i></p> <p>Scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 10. Exclusively <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
ft_attackpo	<p>Functional theory: Attacks towards policy of opponent</p>

Question:

When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Attacked the policy of their opponents (e.g., 'Under my opponent's administration the economy has stagnated')

Scale:

0. Never

10. Exclusively

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

ft_praisech

Functional theory: Praise of own character

Question:

When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Praised their own character (e.g., 'I care about people, I am honest')

Scale:

0. Never

10. Exclusively

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

ft_attackch

Functional theory: Attacks towards character of opponent

Question:

When thinking of the electoral campaign taken as a whole before the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, how often would you say that parties and candidates relied on the following types of messages? Please provide a score between 0 (never) and 10 (exclusively). ... Attacked the character of their opponents (e.g., 'You cannot trust my opponent, my opponent is corrupt')

Scale:

0. Never

10. Exclusively

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_defens

Attack type: Defended against attacks

Question:

And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Defended their opinions and programs against attacks from their opponents

Categorical:

0. Never

1. Rarely

2. Sometimes

3. Often

4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

atk_famphy	<p>Attack type: Attacked family/physique of other candidates</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Attacked the family or physical appearance of other candidates</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Rarely 2. Sometimes 3. Often 4. All the time <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
atk_irrel	<p>Attack type: Used attacks with irrelevant information</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used attack messages that provided irrelevant information to the voters</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Rarely 2. Sometimes 3. Often 4. All the time <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
atk_rele	<p>Attack type: Used attacks with relevant/useful information</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used attack messages that provided relevant or useful information to the voters</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Rarely 2. Sometimes 3. Often 4. All the time <p>Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure</p>
atk_uncivil	<p>Attack type: Used uncivil language</p> <p><i>Question:</i> <i>And how often would you say that parties and candidates, overall ... Used uncivil language such as harsh, shrill, or pejorative adjectives towards other candidates</i></p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Never 1. Rarely 2. Sometimes 3. Often 4. All the time

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_indiv

Media attention: Individual candidates

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Individual candidates, their characters and motivations

Categorical:

- 0. No attention
- 1. A little attention
- 2. Some attention
- 3. Much attention
- 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_policy

Media attention: Policy differences between parties/cand

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Policy differences between competing parties and candidates

Categorical:

- 0. No attention
- 1. A little attention
- 2. Some attention
- 3. Much attention
- 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_attacks

Media attention: Attacks and negative campaigning

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Attacks and negative campaigning between parties, candidates

Categorical:

- 0. No attention
- 1. A little attention
- 2. Some attention
- 3. Much attention
- 4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_camp

Media attention: Campaigning by parties and candidates

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? Campaigning by parties and candidates in general

Categorical:

0. No attention
1. A little attention
2. Some attention
3. Much attention
4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaatn_sensat

Media attention: Sensational aspects of events/stories

Question:

Consider all national news media in {country, piped-in text} (that is, newspapers, television, radio and online-only media). How much attention do the news media as a whole provide to the following issues, in your opinion? The sensational aspects of events and stories

Categorical:

0. No attention
1. A little attention
2. Some attention
3. Much attention
4. A great deal of attention

The five mediaatn_ variables can be combined to measure the focus of media coverage (media attention)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_majop

Media quality: Media represent all major opinions

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media represent all major opinions

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_accur

Media quality: Media provide an accurate representation of facts

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media provide an accurate representation of the facts

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_own

Media quality: A few corporations own most media

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? A few corporations own most of the media

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_polop

Media quality: Media reflect the major political divisions

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media reflect the major political divisions

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

mediaqual_compre

Media quality: Media face a strong commercial pressure

Question:

Thinking again of all national news media as a whole, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statements? Media face a strong commercial pressure

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly

1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The five mediaqual_ variables can be combined to measure the quality of media coverage (media quality)

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_votexpo

Contest saliency: Voters freq exposed to campaign

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Voters were frequently exposed to campaign messages or events

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_pubint

Contest saliency: Public was very interested in election

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The public was very interested in the election

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_racecomp

Contest saliency: Race was not competitive, winner clearly known beforehand

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The race was not competitive, the winner was clearly known beforehand

Categorical:

0. Disagree strongly
1. Disagree somewhat
2. Neither disagree nor agree
3. Agree somewhat
4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

sal_camplong

Contest saliency: This campaign longer than usual

Question:

When thinking of the most recent {election_name, piped-in text}, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? This election campaign was longer than usual for a {election_type, piped-in text} in {country, piped-in text}

Categorical:

- 0. Disagree strongly
- 1. Disagree somewhat
- 2. Neither disagree nor agree
- 3. Agree somewhat
- 4. Agree strongly

The four sal_ variables can be combined to measure the overall saliency/intensity of the election contest
 Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

_SECT11_Experts

--- Section 11: Experts variables

domestic

Percentage domestic experts

Categorical:

- 0. International
- 1. Domestic

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure
 Example: A score of 1.0 on the variable means that all experts are domestic (i.e., the work in the country in which the election took place), and none of them is international (i.e., working in another country). A score of 0.8 means that 8 experts out of 10 (80%, or 0.8) are domestic, and 2 out of 10 are international, and so forth.

familiar

Average familiarity with election campaigns in country surveyed

Question:

Overall, how familiar would you say you are with election campaigns in {country, piped-in text}? Please provide a score between 0 (not at all familiar) to 10 (very familiar)

Scale:

- 0. Not familiar at all
- 10. Very familiar

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

easy

Average ease in answering questions

Question:

Overall, how easy or difficult did you find the questions? Please provide a score between 0 (very difficult to understand) and 10 (very easy to understand)

Scale:
0. Very difficult
10. Very easy

Values are the mathematical average of variable with the same name within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure

numrespt	<p>N responses (total)</p> <p>Number of complete responses (experts) per election. Number of observations aggregated to obtain each variable at the election level Variable generated by aggregating the variable 'complete' in data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), by election (electID)</p>
numrespp	<p>N responses (partial)</p> <p>Number of partial responses (incomplete questionnaires) per election. Given that individual responses (experts) are aggregated to provide meaningful measures at the election level (e.g., the tone of the campaign), incomplete questionnaires provide as valuable information as complete questionnaires for variables with non-missing values Variable generated by aggregating the variable 'complete' in data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), by election (electID)</p>
numrespt_bfi	<p>N responses: Big Five</p> <p>Number of responses for the five Big Five variables (bfi_extrav to bfi_open) In the expert survey, questions about Big Five components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Big Five variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables</p> <p>** See variables [bfi_extrav] to [bfi_open] for more information</p>
numrespt_triad	<p>N responses: Dark Triad</p> <p>Number of responses for the three Dark Triad variables (triad_narciss to triad_machiav) In the expert survey, questions about Dark Triad components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the Dark Triad variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables</p> <p>** See variables [triad_narciss] to [triad_machiav] for more information</p>
numrespt_popul	<p>N responses: Populism</p> <p>Number of responses for the populism variable In the expert survey, questions about populism components asked for selected candidates only (usually, the 2-3 most prominent candidates for any given election). See list of candidates for which measures of personality are available in appendix. For this reason, for any election the number of responses for the populism variables is lower than the total number of responses for other non-personality variables</p> <p>** See variable [populism] for more information</p>
_SECT12_Metadata	--- Section 12: Metadata
p_votestot	Party: total number of votes received

	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_votespc	<p>Party: percentage of votes received</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_seats	<p>Party: number of seats won</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_rank	<p>Party: ranking in the results (1= winner)</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. Usually based on variable p_votespc (but not in specific cases where the total number of votes at the national level is not the main factor leading to electoral victors, e.g. in FPTP contests as the US Presidential election)</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_prev_votespc	<p>Party: percentage of votes received in previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_prev_seats	<p>Party: number of seats won in previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Parties (actortype=1)</p>
p_change_votespc	<p>Party: change in percentage of votes received compared with previous electio</p> <p>Metadata</p>

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

p_change_seats

Party: change in number of seats won compared with previous election

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

p_incumbent

Party: Incumbent (Party having highest number of seats in Parl before election)

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

p_position

Party: left-right position

Categorical:

1. far-left
2. far-left / left
3. left
4. left / centre-left
5. centre-left
6. centre-left / centre
7. centre
8. centre / centre-right
9. centre-right
10. centre-right / right
11. right
12. right / far-right
13. far-right

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

p_positionr

Party: left-right position, recoded

Categorical:

1. far-left
2. left
3. centre-left
4. centre
5. centre-right
6. right
7. far right

Recoding of variable [p_position]

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

p_yfound

Party: foundation year

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia
Only for Parties (actortype=1)

c_party	<p>Candidate's party</p> <p>String</p> <p>Example: "Justice and Development Party (PJD)" (Morocco, Legislative election)</p>
c_votestot	<p>Candidate: total number of votes received</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_votestot)</p>
c_voteprc	<p>Candidate: percentage of votes received</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_voteprc)</p>
c_rank	<p>Candidate: ranking in the results (1= winner)</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. Usually based on variable c_voteprc (but not in specific cases where the total number of votes at the national level is not the main factor leading to electoral victors, e.g. in FPTP contests as the US Presidential election)</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_rank)</p>
c_prev_voteprc	<p>Candidate: percentage of votes received in previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_prev_voteprc)</p>
c_change_voteprc	<p>Candidate: increase of % of votes compared with prev election</p> <p>Metadata</p>

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources

Only for Candidates (actortype=2)

For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_change_votesprc)

c_incumbent	<p>Candidate: Incumbent</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_incumbent)</p>
c_position	<p>Candidate: left-right position</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. far-left 2. far-left / left 3. left 4. left / centre-left 5. centre-left 6. centre-left / centre 7. centre 8. centre / centre-right 9. centre-right 10. centre-right / right 11. right 12. right / far-right 13. far-right <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_position)</p>
c_positionr	<p>Candidate: left-right position, recoded</p> <p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. far-left 2. left 3. centre-left 4. centre 5. centre-right 6. right 7. far right <p>Recoding of variable [p_position]</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_positionr)</p>
c_female	<p>Candidate: Female</p> <p>Categorical</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Male 1. Female

	Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia Only for Candidates (actortype=2)
c_yearborn	Candidate: Year born Numeric, year Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia Only for Candidates (actortype=2)
c_educ	Candidate: Education, highest known diploma String, open-ended Example: "PhD" Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia Only for Candidates (actortype=2)
c_relig	Candidate: Religious denomination if publicly known String, open-ended Example: "Buddhism" Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia Only for Candidates (actortype=2)
a_votestot	Actor: total number of votes received Metadata Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources Only for Candidates (actortype=2) For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_votestot); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_votestot)
a_votesprc	Actor: percentage of votes received Metadata Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources Only for Candidates (actortype=2) For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_votesprc); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_votesprc)
a_rank	Actor: ranking in the results (1= winner) Metadata Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. Usually based on variable a_votesprc (but not in specific cases where the total number of votes at the national level is not the main factor leading to electoral victors, e.g. in FPTP contests as the US Presidential election) Only for Candidates (actortype=2) For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_rank); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_rank)

a_prev_votesprc	Actor: percentage of votes received in previous election
	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_prev_votesprc); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_prev_votesprc)</p>
a_change_votesprc	Actor: change in percentage of votes received compared with previous election (n
	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia, official results in national election commissions websites. As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_change_votesprc); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_change_votesprc)</p>
a_incumbent	Actor: Incumbent
	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_incumbent); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_incumbent)</p>
a_position	Actor: left-right position
	<p>Categorical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. far-left 2. far-left / left 3. left 4. left / centre-left 5. centre-left 6. centre-left / centre 7. centre 8. centre / centre-right 9. centre-right 10. centre-right / right 11. right 12. right / far-right 13. far-right
	<p>Metadata</p> <p>Multiple sources: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org), wikipedia</p> <p>Only for Candidates (actortype=2)</p> <p>For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_position); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_position)</p>
a_positionr	Actor: left-right position, recoded
	Categorical:

1. far-left
2. left
3. centre-left
4. centre
5. centre-right
6. right
7. far right

Recoding of variable [p_position]

Metadata

Multiple sources: IFES election guide (<http://www.electionguide.org>), wikipedia

Only for Candidates (actortype=2)

For Legislative elections, this variable equals the values of the related party variable (p_position); for Presidential election, this variable equals the values of the related candidate variable (c_positionr)

e_votescast	<p>Election: total number of votes cast</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_votesvalid	<p>Election: total number of valid votes cast</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_votesinvalid	<p>Election: total number of invalid votes cast</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_regvoters	<p>Election: total number of registered voters</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_turnout_validreg	<p>Election: turnout (valid votes over registered voters)</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_prev_years	<p>Election: year of previous election</p> <p>Metadata</p> <p>Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>

e_prev_turnout	<p>Election: turnout of previous election</p> <p>Metadata Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
e_change_turnout	<p>Election: change in turnout compared with previous election (now - prev)</p> <p>Metadata Values computed by subtracting e_prev_turnout from e_turnout_validreg Source: IFES election guide (http://www.electionguide.org); As this information is usually gathered in the aftermath of the election, it is often preliminary or partial. We recommend using this variable carefully, and ideally cross-reference and verify the information with other data sources</p>
_SECT13_StDev	<p>--- Section 13: Standard deviations for all variables</p> <p>Values for most variables in this dataset are the mathematical average of variables (with the same name) within the data at the expert level (NEGex_experts), for any specific election (by variable electID). Variables in this section present the standard deviation scores associated with the averaging procedures, for each variable and any specific election. Scores for all variables in this section are to be interpreted by referring to the range of each original variable.</p> <p>This dataset is obtained by reshaping the elections dataset (NEGex_data2_elections) at the actor level. Thus value for this variable, which are at the specific actor level, are equal to the values of the same variable for that actor (e.g., tone_cand1) in the data at the election level. See discussion about the structure of the datasets for more information about the reshaping procedure. Non-integer scores due to averaging procedure from data at the expert level to data at the election level</p>
sdtone	Std. dev for mean of [tone], by electID, actor
sdtone_CNP	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP], by electID, actor
sdtone_CP	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP], by electID, actor
sdft	Std. dev for mean of [ft], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd1	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd1_party2], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd2	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd2_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd3	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd3_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd4	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd4_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd5	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd5_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd6	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd6_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd7	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd7_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd8	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd8_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd9	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd9_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twd10	Std. dev for mean of [target_twd10_party1], by electID, actor
sdtarget_twdnoone	Std. dev for mean of [target_twdnoone_party1], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i1	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i1], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i2	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i2], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i3	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i3], by electID, actor

sdisatk_i4	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i4], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i5	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i5], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i6	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i6], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i7	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i7], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i8	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i8], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i9	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i9], by electID, actor
sdisatk_i10	Std. dev for mean of [isatk_i10], by electID, actor
sdfeelgood	Std. dev for mean of [feelgood], by electID, actor
sdfeare	Std. dev for mean of [feare], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c1	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c1], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c2	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c2], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c3	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c3], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c4	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c4], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c5	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c5], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c6	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c6], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c7	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c7], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c8	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c8], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c9	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c9], by electID, actor
sdbfi_c10	Std. dev for mean of [bfi_c10], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c1	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c1], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c2	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c2], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c3	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c3], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c4	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c4], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c5	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c5], by electID, actor
sdtriad_c6	Std. dev for mean of [triad_c6], by electID, actor
sdpopul_c1	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c1], by electID, actor
sdpopul_c2	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c2], by electID, actor
sdpopul_c3	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c3], by electID, actor
sdpopul_c4	Std. dev for mean of [popul_c4], by electID, actor
sdmediacover	Std. dev for mean of [mediacover], by electID, actor
sdtone_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_campaign], by electID
sdtone_CNP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CNP_campaign], by electID
sdtone_CP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tone_CP_campaign], by electID
sdtonei_CNP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tonei_CNP_campaign], by electID
sdtonei_CP_campaign	Std. dev for mean of [tonei_CP_campaign], by electID
sdft_praisepo	Std. dev for mean of [ft_praisepo], by electID
sdft_attackpo	Std. dev for mean of [ft_attackpo], by electID
sdft_praisech	Std. dev for mean of [ft_praisech], by electID
sdft_attackch	Std. dev for mean of [ft_attackch], by electID
sdatk_defens	Std. dev for mean of [atk_defens], by electID

sdatk_famphy	Std. dev for mean of [atk_famphy], by electID
sdatk_irrel	Std. dev for mean of [atk_irrel], by electID
sdatk_rele	Std. dev for mean of [atk_rele], by electID
sdatk_uncivil	Std. dev for mean of [atk_uncivil], by electID
sdmediaatn_indiv	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_indiv], by electID
sdmediaatn_policy	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_policy], by electID
sdmediaatn_attacks	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_attacks], by electID
sdmediaatn_camp	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_camp], by electID
sdmediaatn_sensat	Std. dev for mean of [mediaatn_sensat], by electID
sdmediaqual_majop	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_majop], by electID
sdmediaqual_accur	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_accur], by electID
sdmediaqual_own	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_own], by electID
sdmediaqual_polop	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_polop], by electID
sdmediaqual_compre	Std. dev for mean of [mediaqual_compre], by electID
sdsal_votexpo	Std. dev for mean of [sal_votexpo], by electID
sdsal_pubint	Std. dev for mean of [sal_pubint], by electID
sdsal_racecomp	Std. dev for mean of [sal_racecomp], by electID
sdsal_camplong	Std. dev for mean of [sal_camplong], by electID
sddomestic	Std. dev for mean of [domestic], by electID
sdfamiliar	Std. dev for mean of [familiar], by electID
sdeasy	Std. dev for mean of [easy], by electID

4. Appendix

4.1. Elections included in release 1.0

Listed in alphabetical order by country

Country	electID	Election	Date	Election number	Experts (total)	Experts (part.)
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Parliamentary election	25-Jun-17	51	7	2
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Election of the Nat. People's Assem.	4-May-17	41	10	4
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Legislative election	22-Oct-17	64	14	2
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Parliamentary election	2-Apr-17	37	6	0
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Federal election	2-Jul-16	4	26	6
Austria	AUT_P_20161204	Presidential election	4-Dec-16	26	37	3
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Legislative election	15-Oct-17	60	27	6
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Election of the Chamber of the Repr.	11-Sep-16	11	13	4
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Presidential election	6-Nov-16	21	23	2
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Legislative election	26-Mar-17	36	15	5
Cape Verde	CPV_P_20161002	Presidential election	2-Oct-16	14	4	0
Chile	CHL_P_20171119	Presidential election (first round)	19-Nov-17	67	11	2
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Presidential election (first round)	4-Feb-18	71	21	2
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Election of the National Assembly	18-Dec-16	31	7	3
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Election of the Assembly	11-Sep-16	10	18	2
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Presidential election (first round)	28-Jan-18	70	9	0
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Legislative election	20-Oct-17	62	23	4
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Presidential election (first round)	12-Jan-18	68	18	0
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Presidential election	19-Feb-17	32	22	3
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Presidential election (first round)	28-Jan-18	69	18	1
France	FRA_P_20170423	Presidential election	23-Apr-17	40	34	7
France	FRA_L_20170611	Election of the National Assembly	11-Jun-17	48	12	1
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Presidential election	27-Aug-16	8	4	1
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Parliamentary election	8-Oct-16	16	18	8
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Federal elections	24-Sep-17	59	44	6
Ghana	GHA_P_20161207	Presidential election	7-Dec-16	28	13	1
Haiti	HTI_P_20161120	Presidential election	20-Nov-16	24	2	2
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Election of the Legislative Council	4-Sep-16	9	14	8
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Presidential election	25-Jun-16	1	14	2
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Election for the Althing	29-Oct-16	19	14	3
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Election for the Althing	28-Oct-17	66	7	0
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Presidential election	19-May-17	44	8	1
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	General election	4-Mar-18	72	27	0
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	House of Councillors election	10-Jul-16	5	21	1
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Election of the House of Repr.	22-Oct-17	65	20	3
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Election of the Chamber of the Deputies	20-Sep-16	13	7	3
Kenya	KEN_P_20170808	Presidential election (first round)	8-Aug-17	56	6	3
Kosovo	XXK_L_20170611	Parliamentary election	11-Jun-17	49	17	2

Kyrgyzstan	KGZ_P_20171015	Presidential election	15-Oct-17	61	5	2
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Election of the National Assembly	3-Jun-17	45	3	0
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Parliamentary election	9-Oct-16	17	28	12
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Election of the Assembly	11-Dec-16	29	22	5
Malta	MLT_L_20170603	General elections	3-Jun-17	46	11	0
Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Presidential election	30-Oct-16	20	12	3
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Election of the State Great Hural	29-Jun-16	3	8	3
Mongolia	MON_P_20170626	Presidential election	26-Jun-17	52	4	1
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Parliamentary election	16-Oct-16	18	16	4
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Election of the Chamber of Repr.	7-Oct-16	15	10	4
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	General election	23-Sep-17	58	16	4
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Presidential election	6-Nov-16	22	5	1
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Assembly election	2-Mar-17	33	21	5
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Parliamentary election	11-Sep-17	57	26	10
Papua New Guinea	PNG_L_20170624	Election of the Parliament	24-Jun-17	50	5	1
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Legislative election	11-Dec-16	30	23	2
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	Election of the State Duma	18-Sep-16	12	28	4
Russia	RUS_P_20180318	Presidential election (first round)	18-Mar-18	73	11	0
Rwanda	RWA_P_20170804	Presidential election	4-Aug-17	55	5	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	STP_P_20160717	Presidential election	17-Jul-16	6	1	1
Senegal	SEN_L_20170730	Election of the National Assembly	30-Jul-17	54	5	1
Serbia	SRB_P_20170402	Presidential election	2-Apr-17	38	10	1
Slovenia	SVN_P_20171022	Presidential election (first round)	22-Oct-17	63	6	2
South Korea	KOR_P_20170509	Presidential election	9-May-17	42	8	0
Spain	ESP_L_20160626	General election	26-Jun-16	2	19	6
The Bahamas	BHS_L_20170510	Election of the House of Assembly	10-May-17	43	14	1
The Gambia	GMB_P_20161201	Presidential election	1-Dec-16	25	3	1
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	Election of the National Assembly	6-Apr-17	39	2	1
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	General elections	15-Mar-17	34	40	11
Timor Leste	TLS_P_20170320	Presidential election	20-Mar-17	35	3	0
Timor Leste	TLS_L_20170722	Election of the National parliament	22-Jul-17	53	5	0
UK	GBR_L_20170608	Election of the British House of Comm.	8-Jun-17	47	48	11
USA	USA_P_20161108	Presidential election	8-Nov-16	23	75	14
Uzbekistan	UZB_P_20161204	Presidential election	4-Dec-16	27	6	0
Zambia	ZAM_P_20160811	Presidential election	11-Aug-16	7	6	4

4.2. Parties included in release 1.0

Listed in alphabetical order by country and party name

Country	electID	Election	Party number
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Democratic Party of Albania	417
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Libra Party	421
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Party for Justice, Integration and Unity	420
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	SFIDA! për Shqipërinë	422
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Socialist Movement for Integration	419
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Socialist Party of Albania	418
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Front de Libération Nationale	353
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Front des Forces Socialistes	355
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Front National Algérien	357
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Parti des Travailleurs	356
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Rassemblement National Démocratique	354
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Cambios	518
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Frente Amplio Progresista	521
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Frente para la Victoria	519
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Unidos por una Nueva Argentina	520
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Armenian Renaissance	324
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Armenian Revolutionary Federation	322
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Congress-People's Party Alliance	325
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Free Democrats Party	323
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Republican Party of Armenia	319
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Tsarukyan alliance	320
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Way out alliance	321
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Australian Labor Party	21
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Liberal Party of Australia / Nationals	20
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Nick Xenophon Team	23
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	The Greens	22
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Austrian People's Party	486
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Freedom Party of Austria	488
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Social Democratic Party of Austria	487
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	The Greens	489
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	The New Austria and Liberal Forum	490
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Agrarian Party	89
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Belarusian Patriotic Party	86
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Communist Party of Belarus	84
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Liberal Democratic Party	87
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Republican Party of Labour and Justice	85
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	United Civic Party of Belarus	88
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Bulgarian Socialist Party	308
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	307
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Movement for Rights and Freedoms	310
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Reformist Bloc	311

Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	United Patriots	309
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Volya	312
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Front Populaire Ivoirien	250
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Mouvement des forces d'Avenir	254
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire	251
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Rassemblement des Républicains	252
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Union pour la démocratie et la paix en Côte d'Ivoire	253
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Bridge of Independent Lists	78
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Croatian Democratic Union	77
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Human Shield	79
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Social Democratic Party of Croatia	76
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Civic Democratic Party	505
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	503
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Czech Pirate Party	506
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Czech Social Democratic Party	501
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Freedom and Direct Democracy	502
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	TOP 09	504
France	FRA_L_20170611	Front National	400
France	FRA_L_20170611	La France insoumise	401
France	FRA_L_20170611	La République En Marche	397
France	FRA_L_20170611	Les Républicains	398
France	FRA_L_20170611	Parti Socialiste	399
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Alliance of Patriots of Georgia	133
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Democratic Movement – United Georgia	131
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Free Democrats	130
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Georgian Dream – Democratic Georgia	128
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Georgian Labour Party	132
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	New Political Center - Girchi	134
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	State for a People	135
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	United National Movement	129
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Alternative for Germany	476
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	CDU/CSU	474
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Die Linke	477
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Free Democratic Party	479
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	SPD	475
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	The Greens	478
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong	57
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Civic Party	58
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong	56
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Democratic Party	59
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Demosistō	65
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	60
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Labour Party	62
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Liberal Party	61
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	New People's Party	64
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	People Power–League of Social Democrats	63
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Bright Future	179
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Centre Party	539
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Independence Party	536

Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Independence Party	181
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Left-Green Movement	537
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Left-Green Movement	176
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Pirate Party	540
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Pirate Party	178
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Progressive Party	180
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Progressive Party	541
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Social Democratic Alliance	177
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Social Democratic Alliance	538
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Viðreisn	182
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Viðreisn	542
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Forza Italia	581
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Fratelli d'Italia	584
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Lega	582
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Liberi e Uguali	585
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Movimento 5 Stelle	583
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Partito Democratico	580
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Democratic Party of Japan	29
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Japanese Communist Party	529
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Japanese Communist Party	31
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Kibō no Tō	527
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Komeito	30
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Liberal Democratic Party	28
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Liberal Democratic Party of Japan	526
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Nippon Ishin no Kai	530
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Centrist Islamic Party	106
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Islamic Action Front	103
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Jordanian United Front	108
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	National Congress Party	105
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	National Current Party	104
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	National Unity Party	107
Kosovo	XKX_L_20170611	Democratic League of Kosovo	408
Kosovo	XKX_L_20170611	Democratic Party of Kosovo	407
Kosovo	XKX_L_20170611	Vetëvendosje	409
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	All Basotho Convention	379
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Democratic Congress	380
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Lesotho Congress for Democracy	381
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania	150
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats	145
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Labour Party	147
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Liberal Movement	149
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Lithuanian Green Party	152
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union	146
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Party Order and Justice	148
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Social Democratic Party of Lithuania	144
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	The Way of Courage	151
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Democratic Party of Albanians	231
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Democratic Union for Integration	230
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Lëvizja Besa	232

Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia	229
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	VMRO-DPMNE	228
Malta	MLT_L_20170603	Labour Party	385
Malta	MLT_L_20170603	Nationalist Party	386
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Democratic Party	14
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Mongolian People's Party	15
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party	16
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Bosniak Party	167
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Democratic Front	164
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Democratic Montenegro	165
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro	162
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Key Coalition	163
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Social Democratic Party of Montenegro	166
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Social Democrats of Montenegro	168
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Authenticity and Modernity Party	117
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Istiqlal Party	118
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Justice and Development Party	116
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	National Rally of Independents	121
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Party of Progress and Socialism	120
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Popular Movement	119
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Green Party	467
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Labour	465
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Māori Party	468
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	National	464
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	New Zealand First	466
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland	269
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Democratic Unionist Party	265
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Green Party in Northern Ireland	270
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	People Before Profit Alliance	271
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Sinn Féin	266
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Social Democratic and Labour Party	268
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Traditional Unionist Voice	272
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Ulster Unionist Party	267
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Centre Party	457
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Conservative Party	455
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Labour Party	454
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Progress Party	456
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Socialist Left Party	458
Papua New Guinea	PNG_L_20170624	People's National Congress	413
Papua New Guinea	PNG_L_20170624	Triumph Heritage Empowerment	414
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats	240
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania	243
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	National Liberal Party	239
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	People's Movement Party	241
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Save Romania Union	242
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Social Democratic Party	238
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	A Just Russia	97
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	Communist Party	96
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	LDPR	98

Russia	RUS_L_20160918	United Russia	95
Senegal	SEN_L_20170730	Benno Bokk Yakaar	436
Senegal	SEN_L_20170730	Convergence patriotique	439
Senegal	SEN_L_20170730	Manko Taxawu Sénégal	437
Senegal	SEN_L_20170730	Oser l'avenir	438
Spain	ESP_L_20160626	Ciudadanos	9
Spain	ESP_L_20160626	Partido Popular	6
Spain	ESP_L_20160626	Partido Socialista Obrero Español	7
Spain	ESP_L_20160626	Unidos Podemos	8
The Bahamas	BHS_L_20170510	Democratic National Alliance	370
The Bahamas	BHS_L_20170510	Free National Movement	369
The Bahamas	BHS_L_20170510	Progressive Liberal Party	368
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	338
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	Gambia Democratic Congress	342
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	National Reconciliation Party	339
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	People's Progressive Party	340
The Gambia	GMB_L_20170406	United Democratic Party	341
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Christian Democratic Appeal	283
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Christian Union	288
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Democrats 66	287
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	GroenLinks	284
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Labour Party	285
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Party for Freedom	281
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Party for the Animals	289
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	282
The Netherlands	NLD_L_20170315	Socialist Party	286
Timor Leste	TLS_L_20170722	National Congress for Timorese Reconstruction	433
Timor Leste	TLS_L_20170722	Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor	432
UK	GBR_L_20170608	Conservative Party	389
UK	GBR_L_20170608	Labour Party	390
UK	GBR_L_20170608	Liberal Democrats	392
UK	GBR_L_20170608	UK Independence Party	391

4.3. Candidates included in release 1.0

Listed in alphabetical order by country and candidate's last name.

An asterisk in the column "Pers." Signals that personality profile variables (Big Five, Dark Triad, Populism) are available for that candidate in the dataset.

Country	electID	Candidate	Party	Candidate number	Pers.
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Lulzim Basha	Democratic Party of Albania	423	*
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Ben Blushi	Libra Party	427	
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Shpëtim Idrizi	Party for Justice, Integration and Unity	426	
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Edi Rama	Socialist Party of Albania	424	*
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Hektor Ruci	SFIDA! për Shqipërinë	428	
Albania	ALB_L_20170625	Petrit Vasili	Socialist Movement for Integration	425	
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Djamel Ould Abbes	Front de Libération Nationale	358	*
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Abdelmalek Bouchafa	Front des Forces Socialistes	360	
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Louisa Hanoune	Parti des Travailleurs	361	
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Ahmed Ouyahia	Rassemblement National Démocratique	359	*
Algeria	DZA_L_20170504	Moussa Touati	Front National Algérien	362	
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Hermes Binner	Frente Amplio Progresista	525	
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Cristina Fernández de Kirchner	Frente para la Victoria	523	*
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Mauricio Macri	Cambiamos	522	*
Argentina	ARG_L_20171022	Sergio Massa	Unidos por una Nueva Argentina	524	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Artur Baghdasaryan	Armenian Renaissance	331	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Hrant Markarian	Armenian Revolutionary Federation	329	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Edmon Marukyan	Way out alliance	328	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Khachatur Qoqobelyan	Free Democrats Party	330	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Serzh Sargsyan	Republican Party of Armenia	326	*
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Levon Ter-Petrosyan	Congress-People's Party Alliance	332	
Armenia	ARM_L_20170402	Gagik Tsarukyan	Tsarukyan alliance	327	
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Richard Di Natale	The Greens	26	*
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Bill Shorten	Australian Labor Party	25	*
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Malcolm Turnbull	Liberal Party of Australia / Nationals	24	*
Australia	AUS_L_20160702	Nick Xenophon	Nick Xenophon Team	27	*
Austria	AUT_P_20161204	Norbert Hofer	Freedom Party of Austria	218	*
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Christian Kern	Social Democratic Party of Austria	492	*
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Sebastian Kurz	Austrian People's Party	491	*
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Ulrike Lunacek	The Greens	494	
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Heinz-Christian Strache	Freedom Party of Austria	493	*
Austria	AUT_L_20171015	Matthias Strolz	The New Austria and Liberal Forum	495	
Austria	AUT_P_20161204	Alexander Van der Bellen	Independent candidate / The Greens	219	*
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Sergei Gaidukevich	Liberal Democratic Party	92	*
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Tatsyana Holubeva	Communist Party of Belarus	90	*
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Anatoly Lebedko	United Civic Party of Belarus	93	*
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Mikhail Shimansky	Agrarian Party	94	
Belarus	BLR_L_20160911	Vasil Zadnyapran'y	Republican Party of Labour and Justice	91	*

Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Boyko Borisov	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	313	*
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Tatyana Doncheva	Movement 21 - National Movement for Stability and Progress	200	
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Ivailo Kalfin	Alternative for Bulgarian Revival	199	
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Mustafa Karadayi	Movement for Rights and Freedoms	316	
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Krasimir Karakachanov	United Patriots	197	
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Veselin Mareshki	Volya	318	
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Petar Moskov	Reformist Bloc	317	
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Korneliya Ninova	Bulgarian Socialist Party	314	*
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Rumen Radev	Independent candidate / Bulgarian Socialist Party	196	*
Bulgaria	BGR_L_20170326	Valeri Simeonov	United Patriots	315	
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Traycho Traykov	Reformist Bloc	198	
Bulgaria	BGR_P_20161106	Tsetska Tsacheva	Graždani za evropejsko razvitie na Bălgarija	195	*
Cape Verde	CPV_P_20161002	Jorge Carlos Fonseca	Movement for Democracy	113	*
Cape Verde	CPV_P_20161002	Albertino Graça	Independent candidate	115	*
Cape Verde	CPV_P_20161002	Joaquim Monteiro	Independent candidate	114	*
Chile	CHL_P_20171119	Alejandro Guillier	Independent candidate / The Force of the Majority	551	*
Chile	CHL_P_20171119	Ricardo Lagos	Partido por la Democracia	552	
Chile	CHL_P_20171119	Manuel José Ossandón	Renovación Nacional	553	
Chile	CHL_P_20171119	Sebastián Piñera	Independent candidate / Chile Vamos	550	*
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Fabrizio Alvarado	National Restoration Party	574	*
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Carlos Alvarado	Citizens' Action Party	576	
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Antonio Álvarez	National Liberation Party	575	*
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Juan Diego Castro	National Integration Party	577	
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Rodolfo Hernández	Social Christian Republican Party	578	
Costa Rica	CRI_P_20180204	Rodolfo Piza	Social Christian Unity Party	579	
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Henri Konan Bédié	Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire	256	*
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Innocent Anaky Kobena	Mouvement des forces d'Avenir	259	
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Toikeuse Mabri	Union pour la démocratie et la paix en Côte d'Ivoire	258	
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Pascal Affi N'Guessan	Front Populaire Ivoirien	255	*
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV_L_20161218	Alassane Ouattara	Rassemblement des Républicains	257	
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Zoran Milanović	Social Democratic Party of Croatia	80	*
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Božo Petrov	Bridge of Independent Lists	82	*
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Andrej Plenković	Croatian Democratic Union	81	*
Croatia	CRO_L_20160911	Ivan Vilibor Sinčić	Human Shield	83	*
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Nicos Anastasiades	Democratic Rally	569	*
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Christos Christou	National Popular Front	573	
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Giorgos Lillikas	Citizens' Alliance	572	
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Stavros Malas	Progressive Party of Working People	570	*
Cyprus	CYP_P_20180128	Nikolas Papadopoulos	Democratic Party	571	
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Andrej Babiš	ANO	507	*
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Ivan Bartoš	Czech Pirate Party	513	
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Jiří Drahoš	Independent candidate	555	*
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Petr Fiala	Civic Democratic Party	512	
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Vojtěch Filip	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	510	
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Pavel Fischer	Independent candidate	556	
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Marek Hilšer	Independent candidate	558	
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Michal Horáček	Independent candidate	557	

Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Jiří Hynek	Realists	560	
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Miroslav Kalousek	TOP 09	511	
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Tomio Okamura	Freedom and Direct Democracy	509	*
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Mirek Topolánek	Independent candidate	559	
Czech Republic	CZE_L_20171020	Lubomír Zaorálek	Czech Social Democratic Party	508	*
Czech Republic	CZE_P_20180112	Miloš Zeman	Party of Civic Rights	554	*
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Dalo Bucaram	Fuerza Ecuador	264	
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Guillermo Lasso	Creando Oportunidades	261	*
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Paco Moncayo	Acuerdo Nacional por el Cambio	263	
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Lenín Moreno	Alianza PAIS	260	*
Ecuador	ECU_P_20170219	Cynthia Viteri	Partido Social Cristiano	262	*
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Tuula Haatainen	Social Democratic Party	565	
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Pekka Haavisto	Green League	562	*
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Laura Huhtasaari	Finns Party	563	
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Merja Kyllönen	Left Alliance	566	
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Sauli Niinistö	Independent candidate	561	*
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Nils Torvalds	Swedish People's Party	567	
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Matti Vanhanen	Centre Party	564	
Finland	FIN_P_20180128	Paavo Väyrynen	Independent candidate	568	
France	FRA_L_20170611	François Baroin	Les Républicains	403	*
France	FRA_L_20170611	Bernard Cazeneuve	Parti Socialiste	404	*
France	FRA_P_20170423	François Fillon	Les Républicains	350	*
France	FRA_P_20170423	Benoît Hamon	Parti Socialiste	352	
France	FRA_P_20170423	Marine Le Pen	Front National	349	*
France	FRA_L_20170611	Marine Le Pen	Front National	405	
France	FRA_L_20170611	Emmanuel Macron	La République En Marche	402	*
France	FRA_P_20170423	Emmanuel Macron	En Marche	348	*
France	FRA_P_20170423	Jean-Luc Mélenchon	La France Insoumise	351	*
France	FRA_L_20170611	Jean-Luc Mélenchon	La France insoumise	406	
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Ali Bongo Ondimba	Gabonese Democratic Party	50	*
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Dieudonné Minlama Mintogo	Independent candidate	55	
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Bruno Ben Moubamba	Independent candidate / UPG	54	
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Pierre-Claver Maganga Moussavou	Social Democratic Party	53	
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Jean Ping	Union of Forces for Change	51	*
Gabon	GAB_P_20160827	Raymond Ndong Sima	Independent candidate	52	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Irakli Alasania	Free Democrats	138	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Davit Bakradze	United National Movement	137	*
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Paata Burchuladze	State for a People	143	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Nino Burjanadze	Democratic Movement – United Georgia	139	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Irma Inashvili	Alliance of Patriots of Georgia	141	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Zurab Japaridze	New Political Center - Girchi	142	
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Giorgi Kvirikashvili	Georgian Dream – Democratic Georgia	136	*
Georgia	GRG_L_20161008	Shalva Natelashvili	Georgian Labour Party	140	
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Alexander Gauland	Alternative for Germany	482	*
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Katja Kipping	Die Linke	483	
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Christian Lindner	Free Democratic Party	485	
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Angela Merkel	CDU/CSU	480	*
Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Simone Peter	The Greens	484	

Germany	DEU_L_20170924	Martin Schulz	SPD	481	*
Ghana	GHA_P_20161207	Nana Akufo-Addo	New Patriotic Party	225	*
Ghana	GHA_P_20161207	Ivor Greenstreet	Convention People's Party	226	
Ghana	GHA_P_20161207	John Dramani Mahama	National Democratic Congress	224	*
Ghana	GHA_P_20161207	Paa Kwesi Nduom	Progressive People's Party	227	
Haiti	HTI_P_20161120	Jude Célestin	Alternative League for Haitian Progress and Empowerment	212	
Haiti	HTI_P_20161120	Jovenel Moïse	Haitian Tèt Kale Party	211	
Haiti	HTI_P_20161120	Jean-Charles Moïse	Platfom Pitit Desalin	213	
Haiti	HTI_P_20161120	Marysse Narcisse	Fanmi Lavalas	214	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Vincent Fang	Liberal Party	71	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Regina Ip	New People's Party	72	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Emily Lau	Democratic Party	67	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Nathan Law	Demosistō	75	*
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Starry Lee	Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong	66	*
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Alan Leong	Civic Party	69	*
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Andrew Leung	Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong	68	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Lam Suk-ye	Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	70	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Suzanne Wu	Labour Party	74	
Hong Kong	HKG_L_20160904	Erica Yuen	People Power–League of Social Democrats	73	
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Bjarni Benediktsson	Independence Party	543	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Bjarni Benediktsson	Independence Party	188	
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Logi Már Einarsson	Social Democratic Alliance	545	
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Þorgerður Katrín Gunnarsdóttir	Viðreisn	549	
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson	Centre Party	546	
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Oddný Guðbjörg Harðardóttir	Social Democratic Alliance	184	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Katrín Jakobsdóttir	Left-Green Movement	544	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Katrín Jakobsdóttir	Left-Green Movement	183	*
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Guðni Th. Jóhannesson	Independent candidate	3	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Benedikt Jóhannesson	Viðreisn	189	
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson	Progressive Party	187	
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson	Progressive Party	548	
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Birgitta Jónsdóttir	Pirate Party	185	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20171028	Birgitta Jónsdóttir	Pirate Party	547	
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Sturla Jónsson	Sturla Jónsson Party	5	*
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Andri Snær Magnason	Independent candidate	1	*
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Davíð Oddsson	Independence Party	2	*
Iceland	ICE_L_20161029	Óttarr Proppé	Bright Future	186	
Iceland	ICE_P_20160625	Halla Tómasdóttir	Independent candidate	4	*
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Mostafa Hashemitaba	Executives of Construction Party	378	
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Eshaq Jahangiri	Executives of Construction Party	376	
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Mostafa Mir-Salim	Islamic Coalition Party	377	
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Ebrahim Raisi	Combatant Clergy Association	375	*
Iran	IRN_P_20170519	Hassan Rouhani	Moderation and Development Party	374	*
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Silvio Berlusconi	Forza Italia	587	*
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Luigi Di Maio	Movimento 5 Stelle	589	*
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Pietro Grasso	Liberi e Uguali	591	

Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Giorgia Meloni	Fratelli d'Italia	590	
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Matteo Renzi	Partito Democratico	586	*
Italy	ITA_L_20180304	Matteo Salvini	Lega	588	*
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Shinzō Abe	Liberal Democratic Party	32	*
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Shinzō Abe	Liberal Democratic Party of Japan	531	*
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Yukio Edano	Democratic Party of Japan	33	*
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Yuriko Koike	Kibō no Tō	532	*
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Ichirō Matsui	Nippon Ishin no Kai	535	
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Kazuo Shii	Japanese Communist Party	35	*
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Kazuo Shii	Japanese Communist Party	534	
Japan	JAP_L_20160710	Natsuo Yamaguchi	Komeito	34	*
Japan	JAP_L_20171022	Natsuo Yamaguchi	Komeito	533	*
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Mohammad Kareem Alzboun	National Unity Party	112	
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Rheil Gharaibeh	National Congress Party	111	*
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Hamza Mansour	Islamic Action Front	109	*
Jordan	JOR_L_20160920	Saleh Rashedat	National Current Party	110	
Kenya	KEN_P_20170808	Ekuru Aukot	Thirdway Alliance Kenya	453	
Kenya	KEN_P_20170808	Abduba Dida	Alliance for Real Change	452	
Kenya	KEN_P_20170808	Uhuru Kenyatta	Jubilee Party of Kenya	450	*
Kenya	KEN_P_20170808	Raila Odinga	National Super Alliance	451	*
Kosovo	XXK_L_20170611	Ramush Haradinaj	Democratic Party of Kosovo	410	*
Kosovo	XXK_L_20170611	Avdullah Hoti	Democratic League of Kosovo	411	*
Kosovo	XXK_L_20170611	Albin Kurti	Vetëvendosje	412	*
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ_P_20171015	Ömürbek Babanov	Independent candidate	497	*
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ_P_20171015	Sooronbay Jeenbekov	SDPK	498	
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ_P_20171015	Adakhan Madumarov	Butun Kyrgyzstan	499	
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ_P_20171015	Temir Sariyev	Akshumar	496	*
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Mothetjoa Metsing	Lesotho Congress for Democracy	384	
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Pakalitha Mosisili	Democratic Congress	383	
Lesotho	LSO_L_20170603	Tom Thabane	All Basotho Convention	382	*
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Linas Balsys	Lithuanian Green Party	161	
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Algirdas Butkevičius	Social Democratic Party of Lithuania	153	*
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Ramūnas Karbauskis	Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union	155	*
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Gabrielius Landsbergis	Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats	154	*
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Valentinas Mazuronis	Labour Party	156	
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Rolandas Paksas	Party Order and Justice	157	
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Remigijus Šimašius	Liberal Movement	158	
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Valdemar Tomaševski	Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania	159	
Lithuania	LTH_L_20161009	Jonas Varkala	The Way of Courage	160	
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Ali Ahmeti	Democratic Union for Integration	235	
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Nikola Gruevski	VMRO-DPMNE	233	*
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Bilall Kasami	Lëvizja Besa	237	
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Menduh Thaçi	Democratic Party of Albanians	236	
Macedonia	MKD_L_20161211	Zoran Zaev	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia	234	*
Malta	MLT_L_20170603	Simon Busuttil	Nationalist Party	388	*
Malta	MLT_L_20170603	Joseph Muscat	Labour Party	387	*
Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Igor Dodon	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	190	*
Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Mihai Ghimpu	Liberal Party	194	

Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Iurie Leancă	European People's Party	193	
Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Marian Lupu	Democratic Party of Moldova	192	
Moldova	MDV_P_20161030	Maia Sandu	Action and Solidarity	191	*
Mongolia	MON_P_20170626	Khaltmaagiin Battulga	Democratic Party	430	*
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Nambaryn Enkhbayar	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party	19	*
Mongolia	MON_P_20170626	Sainkhüügiin Ganbaatar	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party	431	
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Miyegombyn Enkhbold	Mongolian People's Party	18	*
Mongolia	MON_P_20170626	Miyegombyn Enkhbold	Mongolian People's Party	429	*
Mongolia	MON_L_20160630	Zandaakhüügiin Enkhbold	Democratic Party	17	*
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Aleksa Bečić	Democratic Montenegro	172	
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Ivan Brajović	Social Democrats of Montenegro	175	
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Milo Đukanović	Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro	169	*
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Rafet Husović	Bosniak Party	174	
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Ranko Krivokapić	Social Democratic Party of Montenegro	173	
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Miodrag Lekić	Key Coalition	170	*
Montenegro	MTN_L_20161016	Andrija Mandić	Democratic Front	171	
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Mohamed Nabil Benabdallah	Party of Progress and Socialism	126	
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Abdelilah Benkirane	Justice and Development Party	122	*
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Abdelhamid Chabat	Istiqlal Party	124	
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Ilyas El Omari	Authenticity and Modernity Party	123	*
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Mohand Laenser	Popular Movement	125	
Morocco	MRC_L_20161007	Salaheddine Mezouar	National Rally of Independents	127	
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Jacinda Ardern	Labour	470	*
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Bill English	National	469	*
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Marama Fox	Māori Party	473	
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	Winston Peters	New Zealand First	471	*
New Zealand	NZL_L_20170923	James Shaw	Green Party	472	
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Erick Cabezas	Partido Conservador	205	
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Carlos Canales	Alianza por la República	204	
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Saturnino Cerrato Hodgson	Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense	206	
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Daniel Ortega	Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional	201	*
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Maximino Rodríguez	Partido Liberal Constitucionalista	202	*
Nicaragua	NIC_P_20161106	Pedro Reyes Vallejos	Partido Liberal Independiente	203	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Steven Agnew	Green Party in Northern Ireland	278	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Jim Allister	Traditional Unionist Voice	280	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Colum Eastwood	Social Democratic and Labour Party	276	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Arlene Foster	Democratic Unionist Party	273	*
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Naomi Long	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland	277	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Eamonn McCann	People Before Profit Alliance	279	
Northern Ireland	NIR_L_20170302	Mike Nesbitt	Ulster Unionist Party	275	
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Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Siv Jensen	Progress Party	461	*
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Audun Lysbakken	Socialist Left Party	463	
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Erna Solberg	Conservative Party	460	*
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Jonas Gahr Støre	Labour Party	459	*
Norway	NOR_L_20170911	Trygve Slagsvold Vedum	Centre Party	462	

Papua New Guinea	PNG_L_20170624	Peter O'Neill	People's National Congress	415	*
Papua New Guinea	PNG_L_20170624	Don Polye	Triumph Heritage Empowerment	416	*
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Traian Băsescu	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats	246	
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Nicușor Dan	Save Romania Union	248	
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Liviu Dragnea	Social Democratic Party	244	*
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Alina Gorghiu	National Liberal Party	245	*
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Hunor Kelemen	Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania	249	
Romania	ROU_L_20161211	Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats	246	
Russia	RUS_P_20180318	Pavel Grudinin	Communist Party	593	*
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	Dmitry Medvedev	United Russia	99	*
Russia	RUS_L_20160918	Sergey Mironov	A Just Russia	101	*
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Russia	RUS_P_20180318	Ksenia Sobchak	Civic Initiative	595	
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Rwanda	RWA_P_20170804	Paul Kagame	Rwandan Patriotic Front	446	*
Rwanda	RWA_P_20170804	Phillipe Mpayimana	Independent candidate	449	
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São Tomé and Príncipe	STP_P_20160717	Hélder Barros	Independent candidate	40	
São Tomé and Príncipe	STP_P_20160717	Manuel Pinto da Costa	Independent candidate	36	
São Tomé and Príncipe	STP_P_20160717	Maria das Neves	Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe/Social Democratic Party	37	
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South Korea	KOR_P_20170509	Moon Jae-in	Democratic Party	363	*
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UK	GBR_L_20170608	Theresa May	Conservative Party	393	*
UK	GBR_L_20170608	Paul Nuttall	UK Independence Party	395	*
USA	USA_P_20161108	Hillary Clinton	Democratic Party	207	*
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